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Whig and Courier.

The Experiences OF A BARRISTER.

"The Writ of Habeas Corpus."

BY WARREN WARREN, ESQ, OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

In the month of February of the year following that which witnessed the successful establishment of the claim of Sir Harry Compton's infant son to his magnificent patrimony, Mr. Samuel Ferret was traveling post with all the speed he could command towards Lancashire, in compliance with a summons from Lady Compton, requesting, in urgent terms, his immediate presence at the castle. It was wild and bitter weather, and the roads were in many places rendered dangerous, and almost impassable, by the drifting snow. Mr. Ferret however, pressed onwards with his habitual energy and perseverance; and, spite of all elemental and post-boy opposition, succeeded in accomplishing his journey in much less time than, under the circumstances, could have been reasonably expected. But swiftly as, for those slow times, he pushed on, it is necessary I should anticipate, by a brief period, his arrival at his destination, in order to put the reader in possession of the circumstances which had occasioned the hurried and pressing message he had received.

Two days before, as Lady Compton and her sister, who had been paying a visit to Mrs. Arlington at the Grange, were returning home towards nine o'clock in the evening, they observed, as the carriage turned a sharp angle of the road leading through Compton Park, a considerable number of lighted lanterns borne hurriedly to and fro in various directions, by persons apparently in eager but bewildered pursuit of some missing object. The carriage was stopped, and in answer to the servant's inquiries, it was replied that Major Brandon's crazy niece had escaped from her uncle's house; and although traced by the snow-tracks as far as the entrance to the park, had not yet been recovered. Mrs. Brandon had offered a reward of ten pounds to whoever should secure and reconduct her home; hence the hot pursuit of the fugitive, who, it was now supposed, must be concealed in the shrubberies. Rumors regarding this unfortunate young lady, by no means favorable to the character of her relatives as persons of humanity, had previously reached Lady Compton's ears; and she determined to avail herself, if possible, of the present opportunity to obtain a personal interview with the real or supposed lunatic. The men who had been questioned were informed that only the castle servants could be allowed to search for the missing person, either in the park or shrubberies; and that if there, she would be taken care of, and restored to her friends in the morning. The coachman was then ordered to drive on; but the wheels had not made half-a-dozen revolutions, when a loud shout at some distance, in the direction of the park, followed by a succession of piercing screams, announced the discovery and capture of the object of the chase. The horses were urged rapidly forward; and ere more than a minute had elapsed, the carriage drew up within few yards of the hunted girl and her captors. The instant it stopped, Clara Brandon, liberating herself by a frenzied effort, from the rude grasp in which she was held by an athletic young man, sprang wildly towards it, and with passionate entreaty implored mercy and protection. The young man, a son of Mrs. Brandon's by a former husband, immediately re-seized her; and with fierce violence endeavored to wrench her hand from the handle of the carriage-door, which she clutched with desperate tenacity. The door flew open, the sudden jerk disengaged her hold, and she struggled vainly in her captor's powerful grasp. "Save me! save me!" she frantically exclaimed, as she felt herself borne off. "You who are, they say, as kind and good as you are beautiful and happy, save me from this cruel man!"

Lady Compton, inexpressibly shocked by the piteous spectacle presented by the unhappy girl—her scanty clothing soiled, disarrayed, and torn by the violence of her struggles; her long flaxen tresses flowing disorderly over her face and neck in tangled dishevelment; and the pale, haggard, wild expression of countenance—was for a few moments incapable of speech. Her sister was more collected; "Violet," she instantly remonstrated, "do not permit this brutal violence!"

"What right has she or any one to interfere with us?" demanded the young man savagely. "This girl is Major Brandon's ward as well as niece, and shall return to her lawful home! Stand back," continued he, addressing the servants, who, at a gesture from Miss Dalston, barred his progress. "Withstand at your peril!"

"Force her from him!" exclaimed Lady Compton, recovering her voice. "Gently! gently! I will be answerable for her safe custody till the morning."

The athletic fellow struggled desperately; but however powerful and determined, he was only one man against a score, nearly all the bystanders being tenants or laborers on the Compton estate; and, spite of his furious efforts, [illegible] and menaces of law and vengeance, Clara was torn from him in a twinkling, and himself hurled, with some violence, prostrate on the road. "Do not let them hurt the man," said Lady Compton, as the servants placed the insensible girl in the carriage (she had fainted); "and tell him that if he has really any legal claim to the custody of this unfortunate person, he must prefer it in the morning."

Immediately on arrival at the castle, the escaped prisoner was conveyed to bed, and medical aid instantly summoned. When restored to consciousness, whether from the effect of an excess of fever producing temporary delirium, or from confirmed mental disease, her speech was altogether wild and incoherent—the only at all consistent portions of her ravings being piteously iterated appeals to Lady Compton not to surrender her to her aunt-in-law, Mrs. Brandon, of whom she seemed to entertain an overpowering, indefinable dread. It was evident she had been subjected to extremely brutal treatment—such as, in these days of improved legislation in such matters, and greatly advanced knowledge of the origin and remedy of cerebral infirmity, would not be permitted towards the meanest human being, much less a tenderly-nurtured delicate female. At length under the influence of a composing draught, she sank gradually to sleep; and Lady Compton having determined to rescue her, if possible, from the suspicious custody of her relatives, and naturally apprehensive of the legal difficulties which she could not doubt would impede the execution of her generous, if somewhat Quixotic, project, resolved on at once sending off an express for Mr. Ferret, on whose acumen and zeal she could place the fullest reliance.

Clara Brandon's simple history may be briefly summed up. She was the only child of Mr. Fredrick Brandon, who, a widower, in the second year of his marriage, had since principally resided at the "Elms," a handsome mansion and grounds which he had leased of the uncle of the late Sir Harry Compton. At his decease, which occurred about two years previous to poor Clara's escape from confinement, as just narrated, he bequeathed his entire fortune, between two and three thousand pounds per annum, chiefly secured on land, to his daughter; appointing his elder brother, Major Brandon, sole executor of his will, and guardian of his child; and in the event of her dying before she had attained her majority—of which she wanted, at her father's death, upwards of three years—or without lawful issue, the property was to go to the major, to be by him willed at his pleasure. Major Brandon, whose physical and mental energies had been prematurely broken down—he was only in his fifty-second year—either by excess or hard service in the East, perhaps both, had married late in life the widow of a brother officer, and the mother of a grown up son. The lady, a woman of inflexible will, considerable remains of a somewhat masculine beauty, and about ten years her husband's junior, held him in a state of thorough pupilage; and, unchecked by him, devoted all her energies to bring about, by fair or foul means, a union between Clara and her own son, a cub of some two or three-and-twenty years of age, whose sole object in seconding his mother's views upon Clara was the acquisition of her wealth. According to popular surmise and report, the young lady's mental infirmity had been brought about by the persecutions she had endured at the hands of Mrs. Brandon, with a view to force her into a marriage she detested. The most reliable authority for the truth of those rumors was Susan Hopley, now in the service of Lady Compton, but who had lived for many years with Mr. Frederick Brandon and his daughter. She had been discharged about six months after her master's decease, by Mrs. Major Brandon, for alleged impertinence; and so thoroughly convinced was Susan that the soon afterwards alleged lunacy of Clara was but a juggling pretence to excuse the restraint under which her aunt-in-law, for the furtherance of her own vile purposes, had determined to keep her, that although out of place at the time, she devoted all the savings of her life, between eighty and ninety pounds, to procure "justice" for the ill-used orphan. This article, Susan was advised, could be best obtained of the Lord Chancellor; and proceedings were accordingly taken before the keeper of the king's conscience, in order to change the custody of the pretended lunatic. The affidavits filed in support of the petition were, however, so loose and vague, and were met with such positive counter-allegations, that the application was at once dismissed with costs; and poor Susan—rash suitor for "justice"—reduced to absolute penury. These circumstances becoming known to Lady Compton, Susan was taken into her service; and it was principally owing to her frequently-iterated version of the affair, that Clara had been forcibly rescued from Mrs. Brandon's son.

On the following morning the patient was much calmer, though her mind still wandered somewhat. Fortified by the authority of the physician, who certified that to remove her or even to expose her to agitation, would be dangerous, if not fatal, Lady Compton not only refused to deliver her up to Major Brandon, but even allow them to see her. Mrs. Brandon, in a towering rage, posted off to the nearest magistrate, to demand the assistance of peace-officers in obtaining possession of the person of the fugitive. That functionary would, however, only so far comply with the indignant lady's solicitations, as to send his clerk to the castle to ascertain the reason of the young lady's detention; and when his messenger returned with a note, enclosing a copy of the physician's certificate, he peremptorily decided that the conduct of Lady Compton was not only perfectly justifiable, but praiseworthy, and that the matter must remain over till the patient was in a condition to be moved. Things were precisely in this state, except that Clara Brandon had become perfectly rational; and but for an irrepressible nervous dread of again falling into the power of her unscrupulous relatives, quite calm, when Mr. Samuel Ferret made his wished-for appearance on the scene of action.

Long and anxious was the conference which Mr. Ferret held with his munificent client and her interesting protege, if conference that may be called in which the astute attorney enacted the part of listener only, scarcely once opening his thin, cautious lips. In vain did his eager brain silently ransack the whole armory of the law; no weapon could he discern which afforded the slightest hope of fighting a successful battle with a legally appointed guardian for the custody of his ward. And yet Mr. Ferret felt, as he looked upon the flashing eye and glowing countenance of Lady Compton, as she recounted a few of the grievous outrages inflicted upon the fair and helpless girl reclining beside her—whose varying cheek and moist bedimmed eyes bore eloquent testimony to the truth of the relation—that he would willingly exert a vigor even beyond the law to meet his client's wishes, could he but see his way to a safe result. At length a ray of light, judging from his suddenly-gleaming eyes, appeared to have broken upon the troubled chambers of his brain, and he rose somewhat hastily from [illegible]

"By-the-by, I will just step and speak to this Susan Hopley, if your ladyship can inform me in what part of the lower regions I am likely to meet with her?"

"Let me ring for her."

"No, if you please not. What I have to ask her is of very little importance; still, to summon her here might give rise to surmises, reports, and so on, which it may be as well to avoid. I had much rather see her accidentally, as it were."

"As you please. You will find her somewhere about the housekeeper's apartments.—You know her by sight, I think?"

"Perfectly; and, with your leave I'll take the opportunity of directing the horses to be put to. I must be in London by noon to-morrow, if possible;" and away Mr. Ferret bustled.

"Susan," said Mr. Ferret, a few minutes afterwards, "step this way; I want to have a word with you. Now, tell me, are you goose enough to expect you will ever see the money again you so foolishly threw into the bottomless pit of chancery?"

"Of course I shall, Mr. Ferret, as soon as ever Miss Clara comes to her own. She mentioned it only this morning, and said she was sorry she could not repay me at once."

"You are a sensible girl, Susan, though you did go to law with the Lord Chancellor; I want you to be off with me to London; and then perhaps you may get your money sooner than you expect."

"Oh, bother the money! Is that all you want me to go to London for?"

Mr. Ferret replied with a wink of such exceeding intelligence, that Susan at once declared she should be ready to start in ten minutes at the latest.

"That's a good creature; and, Susan, as there's not the slightest occasion to let all the world know who's going to run off with you, it may be as well for you to take your bundle and step on a mile or so on the road, say to the turn, just beyond the first turnpike." Susan nodded with brisk good humor, and disappeared in a twinkling.

An hour afterwards, Mr. Ferret was on his way back to London, having first impressed upon Lady Compton the necessity of immediately relieving herself of the grave responsibility she had incurred towards Major Brandon for the safe custody of his ward, by sending her home immediately. He promised to return on the third day from his departure; but on the nature of the measures he intended to adopt, or the hopes he entertained of success, he was inflexibly silent; and he moreover especially requested that no one, not even Miss Brandon, should know of Susan Hopley's journey to the metropolis.

Mr. Ferret, immediately on his arrival in town, called at my chambers, and related with his usual minuteness and precision as many of the foregoing particulars as he knew and thought proper to communicate to me. For the rest, I am indebted to subsequent conversations with the different parties concerned.

"Well," said I, as soon as he had concluded, "what course do you propose to adopt?"

"I wish you to apply, on this affidavit, for a writ of habeas ad sub., to bring up the body of Clara Brandon. Judge Bailey will be at his chambers at three o'clock; it is now more than half-past two, and I can be off on my return by four at latest."

"A writ of habeas!" I exclaimed with astonishment; "Why, what end can that answer? The lady will be remanded, and you and I shall be laughed at for our pains."

This writ of habeas corpus "ad subjiciendum," I had better explain to the non-professional reader, is the great prerogative writ, the operation of which is sometimes suspended by the Legislature during political panics. It is grounded on the principle that the sovereign has at all times a right to inquire, through the judges of the supreme courts, by what authority his or her subject is held in restraint. It issues, as a matter of right, upon the filing of an affidavit, averring, that to the best belief of the deponent, the individual sought to be bro't up, is illegally confined; and it is of the essence of the proceeding, that the person alleged to be suffering unlawful constraint should actually be brought before the queen herself; that is, before one or more of the judges of the court which has issued the writ, who, if they find the detention illegal, the only question at issue upon the writ, may discharge or bail the party. It was quite obvious, therefore, that in this case such a proceeding would be altogether futile, as the detention in the house of her guardian, under the sanction, too, of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-officio custodier of all lunatics—of a ward of alleged disordered intellect—was clearly legal, at least prima facie so, and not to be disturbed under a habeas ad sub, at all events.

"Perhaps so," replied Ferret quite coolly in reply to my exclamation; "but I am determined to try every means of releasing the unfortunate young lady from the cruel thraldom in which she is held by that harridan of an aunt-in-law. She is no more really insane than you are; but at the same time so excitable upon certain topics, that it might be perhaps difficult to disabuse the Chancellor or a jury of the impression so industriously propagated to her prejudice. The peremptory rejection by her guardian of young Buford's addresses, though sanctioned by her father: you know the Bufords?"

"Of Grosvenor street you mean—the East India director?"

"Yes, his son; and that reminds me that the declaration in that everlasting exchequer case must be filed to-morrow. Confound it, how this flying about the country puts one out! I thought some one had kidnapped her son, or fired Compton Castle, at least. By the way, I am much deceived if there isn't a wedding there before long."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, Miss Dalston with Sir Jasper's eldest hope."

"You don't mean it!"

"They do at all events, and that is much more to the purpose. A fine young fellow enough, and sufficiently rich too."

"All which rambling talk and anecdote," I cried, interrupting him, "means, if I have any skill in reading Mr. Ferret, that that gentleman, having some ulterior purpose in view, which I cannot for the moment divine, is determined to have this writ; and does not wish to be pestered with any argument on the subject. Be it so; it is your affair, not mine.—And now, as it is upon three o'clock, let me see your affidavit."

"I ran it over." "Rather loose this, Mr. Ferret, but I suppose it will do."

"Well, it is rather loose, but I could not with safety sail much closer to the wind. By the by, I think you had better first apply for a rule to stay proceedings against the bail in that case of Turner; and after that is decided just ask for this writ, off-hand as it were, and as a matter of course. His lordship may not then scrutinize the affidavits quite so closely as if he thought counsel had been brought to chambers purposely to apply for it."

"Cautious, Mr. Ferret! Well, come along, and I'll see what I can do."

The writ was obtained without difficulty; a few questions were asked; and at my request the judge made it returnable immediately. By four o'clock, Mr. Ferret, who could fortunately sleep as well in a post-chaise as in a feather-bed, was, as he had premised himself, on his road to Lancashire once more, where he had the pleasure of serving Major Brandon personally, at the same time tendering in due form the one shilling per mile fixed by the statute as preliminary traveling charges. The vituperative eloquence showered upon Mr. Ferret by the Major's lady was, I afterwards heard, extremely copious and varied, and was borne by him, as I could easily believe, with the most philosophic composure.

In due time the parties appeared before Mr. Justice Baily. Miss Brandon was accompanied by her uncle, his wife, and a solicitor; and spite of every thing I could urge, the judge, as I had foreseen, refused to interfere in the matter. The poor girl was dreadfully agitated, but kept, nevertheless, her eyes upon Mr. Ferret, as the source from which, spite of what was passing around her, effectual succor was to come. As for that gentleman, he appeared composedly indifferent to the proceedings; and indeed, I thought, seemed rather relieved than otherwise when they terminated. I could not comprehend him! Mrs. Brandon, the instant the case was decided, clutched Clara's arm within hers, and, followed by her husband and the solicitor, sailed out of the apartment with an air of triumphant disdain and spite. Miss Brandon looked round for Ferret, but not perceiving him—he had left hastily an instant or two before—her face became deadly pale, and the most piteous expression of hopeless despair I had ever beheld broke from her troubled but singularly-expressive eyes! I mechanically followed, with a half-formed purpose of remonstrating with Major Brandon in behalf of the unfortunate girl, and was by that means soon in possession of the key to Mr. Ferret's apparent inexplicable conduct.

The Brandon party walked very fast, and I had scarcely got up with them as they were turning out of Chancery Lane into Fleet street, when two men, whose vocation no accustomed eye could for an instant mistake, arrested their further progress. "This lady," said one of the men, slightly touching Miss Brandon on the shoulder, "is, I believe, Clara Brandon?"

"Yes she is; and what of that, fellow?" demanded the major's lady with indignant emphasis.

"Not much, ma'am," replied the sheriff's officer, "when you are used to it. It is my unpleasant duty to arrest her for the sum of eighty-seven pounds, indorsed on this writ, issued at the suit of one Susan Hopley."

"Arrest her!" exclaimed Mrs. Brandon;—"why, she is a minor!"

"Minor or major, ma'am, makes very little difference to us. She can plead that hereafter, you know. In the meantime, miss, please to step into this coach," replied the officer, holding the door open.

"But she's a person of unsound mind," screamed the lady, as Clara, nothing loath, sprang into the vehicle.

"So are most people that do business with our establishment," responded the imperturbable official, as he shut and fastened the door. "Here is my card, sir," he added, addressing the attorney, who now came up. "You see where to find the lady, if her friends wish to give bail to the sheriff, or, what is always more satisfactory, pay the debt and costs." Hereupon he jumped on the box, his follower got up behind, and away drove the coach, leaving the discomfited major and his fiery better-half in a state of the blankest bewilderment.

"Why, what is the meaning of this?" at length gasped Mrs. Brandon, fiercely addressing the attorney, as if he were a particeps criminis in the affair.

"The meaning, my dear madame, is, that Miss Clara Brandon is arrested for debt, and carried off to a sponging-house; and that unless you pay the money, or file bail, she will to-morrow be lodged in jail," replied the unmoved man of law.

"Bail! money! How are we to do either in London, away from home?" demanded the major, with, for him, much emotion.

I did not wait to hear more, but, almost suffocated with laughter at the success of Ferret's audacious ruse, hastened over to the Temple. I was just leaving chambers for the night—about ten o'clock I think it must have been—when Ferret, in exuberant spirits, burst into the room.

"Well, sir, what do you think now of a writ ad sub?"

"Why, I think, Mr. Ferret," replied I, looking as serious as I could, "that yours is very sharp practice; that the purpose you have put it to is an abuse of the writ; that the arrest is consequently illegal; and that a judge would, upon motion, quash it with costs."

"To be sure he would; who doubts that?—Let him, and welcome! In the meantime, Clara Brandon is safe beyond the reach of all the judges or chancellors that ever wore horse-hair, and that everlasting old pigeon of a major and his harridan wife roaming the metropolis like distracted creatures; and that I take to be the real essence of the thing, whatever the bigwigs may decide about the shells."

"I suppose the plaintiff soon discharged her debtor out of custody?"

"Without loss of time, you may be sure.—Miss Brandon, I may tell you, is with the Rev. Mr. Derwent at Brompton. You know him; the newly-married curate of St. Margaret's that was examined in that will case. Well him, he is an intelligent high principled man—and I have no doubt that, under his and Mrs. Derwent's care, all traces of Miss Brandon's mental infirmity will disappear long before she attains her majority next June twelvemonth; whilst the liberal sum per month which Lady Compton will advance, will be of great service to him."

"That appears all very good. But are you sure you can effectually conceal the place of her retreat?"

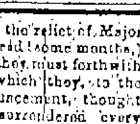
"I have no fear; the twigs that will entangle her precious guardians in the labyrinth of a false clue are already set and limed. Before to-morrow night they will have discovered, by means of their own wonderfully penetrative sagacity, that Clara has been spirited over to France; and before three months are past, the same surprising intelligence will rejoice in the discovery that she expired in a maison de santé—fine comfortable repose, in which fool's paradise I hope to have the honor of awakening them about next June twelvemonth, and not as at present advised before."

Everything fortunately turned out as Mr. Ferret anticipated; and when a few months had glided by, Clara Brandon was a memory only, save of course to the few entrusted with the secret.

The whirligig of time continued as ever to speed on its course, and bring round in due season its destined revenge. The health, mental and bodily, of Miss Brandon rapidly improved under the kind and judicious treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Derwent; and long before the attainment of her majority, was pronounced by competent authority to be thoroughly re-established. The day following that which completed her twenty-first year, Mr. Ferret, armed with the necessary authority, had the pleasure of announcing to the relict of Major Brandon, (he had been dead some months,) and to her brutal son, that they must forthwith depart from the home in which they, to the very moment of his announcement, thought themselves secure; and surrendered every shilling of the property they had so long dreamt was their own. They were prostrated by the intelligence, and proved as mean and servile in the hour of adversity as they had been insolent and cruel in the day of fancied success and prosperity. The pension of three hundred pounds a year for both their lives, proffered by Miss Brandon, was eagerly accepted, and they returned to the obscurity from which they had by accident emerged.

About six months afterwards, I had the pleasure of drawing up the marriage settlement between Clara Brandon and Herbert Burford; and a twelvemonth after, that of standing sponsor to one of the lustiest brats ever sprinkled at a font; none of which delightful results, (we are to be) even Mr. Ferret, would have ever been arrived at had not he, at a very critical moment, refused to take counsel's opinion upon the virtues, capabilities and powers contained in the great writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December—commencing a new volume, received by
nov23 E. F. DUREN.



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HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November, at BARTLETT'S.

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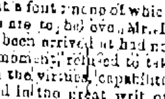
By LAUGHTON & BOYD



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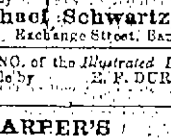

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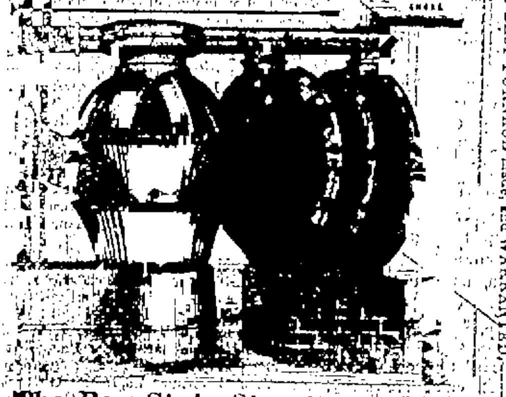

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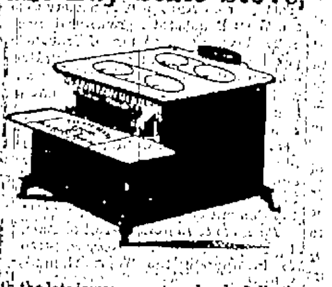

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This VEGETABLE PRODUCTION has proved itself to be the most remarkable, medicinal preparation ever discovered, for the effectual cure of
Pulmonary Consumption,
and also of COUGHS, COLDS, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, BRONCHIAL IRRITATION, and all other affections of the air passages, which have a tendency to produce that FEARFUL MALADY in those predisposed.

This wonderful discovery, from its volatile nature, gives vapors freely, and consequently acts DIRECTLY upon the Lungs and Air Passages, arrests the development of tubercles in the lungs, and in their softening process causes the matter to be expectorated without difficulty, and effectually heals the ulcerated cavity; it quiets the cough, subdues the night sweats, the hectic fever and the chills, and restores the healthy functions to all the organs of the body. A trial of one bottle will speedily convince the most skeptical of its astonishing efficacy, and its superiority to all other specifics.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. A. A. HAYES in reference to the *unequalled* virtues of this great discovery:

"This preparation by chemical analysis was proved to be free from Opium or any of its compounds; nor were any of the Alkaloids present.—It does not contain any mercurial or mineral substance, but consists wholly of volatile, diffusible agents, which afford vapors freely at a moderate temperature. Most of the substances present are officinally used in alleviating pulmonary disease; but the device by which they are combined is new and original; and adapts the compound to inhalation, or other modes of administration."
Respectfully, (Signed) "A. A. HAYES, State Assayer."
16 Boylston street, Boston, Dec. 19, 1857.

Directions in English, French, and German, accompany each package. Price $3 per bottle.
All orders by mail or express, accompanied by the money, will be promptly attended to.
F. J. LAFORM, Sole Agent,
Office, No. 5 Milk Street,
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Boston, Mass.

N. B. A Treatise upon the *Nature, Causes, Symptoms*, and *Prevention* of *Pulmonary Consumption* can be had on application at the office of the Agent, as above, or will be sent by mail to any address. This Treatise will well repay a perusal. nov25'57 dly jb

More than twenty years experience
HAS SHOWN THE GREAT VALUE OF
DR. MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Giddiness and Dizziness in the Head,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Whizzing & Buzzing Sensations in the Head,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For too great a flow of Blood to the Head,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Snuffing in the Nose and Itching Nostrils,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Bleeding at the Nose,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Stuffing up of the Head and Nose,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Pain in the Forehead & region of the Eyes,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Watery Eyes, Sore and Weak Eyes,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For a Cold in the Head and Headache,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Deafness and Ringing Sounds in the Ears,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For all Catarrhal Affections,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
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Sold by all the Bangor druggists, and dealers in Medicine everywhere. eow3tawd&w d7

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DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT!!
☞ *House Keepers use it because it Clears their Houses of Bed Bugs!!*
Landlords use it, because they wish their Customers to "Sleep in Peace."
Steamboat Captains and Shipmasters use it, to enjoy "Balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer."

It leaves no poisonous dust to infect the air every time you make the bed, or sweep the room, as is always the case after using Corrosive Sublimate dissolved in alcohol. It remains a long time wherever applied, and is SURE DEATH to the whole
BED-BUG TRIBE!
One thorough application, not only to the bedstead, but to the cracks and crevices about the ceiling, if the house is old and the Bugs are done for, used up with a perfect [illegible]

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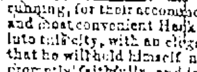

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he has procured, and will this day commence running, for their accommodation, one of the best and most convenient Hackney Coaches ever bro't into this city, with an elegant team of horses; and that he will hold himself in readiness to execute promptly, faithfully, and in the most careful manner, all commands in that line with which he may be favored.
Order Books may be found at the Express office of Messrs. Hodgman, Cary & Co. and at the Avenue House, (late Western Hotel,) corner Fourth and Union streets.
N. B. Select parties or families taken to and from Mt. Hope by leaving their orders on my books at any of the above places. N. A. MATHEAS.
Bangor, July 28, 1856.

BOOKS—BOOKS!
We have on hand a
☞ Large Lot
OF
Miscellaneous Books,
Which we will sell
LESS THAN COST.
dec15 D. BUGBEE & CO.

BLUE AND GOLD.—Mrs. Browning's Poems, 3 vols, received by
jan15 D. BUGBEE & CO.

JANUARY.—Harper's Magazine; also, Godey, and Ballou, received by
dec19 D. BUGBEE & CO.

5 TEIRCES Boiled and Raw OIL,
5 Bbls. Spts. Turpentine,
5 Tons WHITE LEAD.
With a general assortment of Paints, Colors, Varnish, Brushes, &c., for sale at the lowest prices by A. P. GUILD,
oct25 Exchange-st.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for January, rec'd by D. BUGBEE & CO.

OAT MEAL—500 lbs. fresh Canada Oat Meal just received and for sale cheap.
A. P. GUILD.

Whig and Courier.

Wheeler & Lynde, Proprietors.

MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1858.

THE CIRCULATION
OF THE WHIG AND COURIER
IS NEARLY
DOUBLE
That of any other Daily Paper in Maine, East of Portland.
Daily established 1834—Weekly 1816

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For each week's continuance,	,50
For half square 3 times,	,75
For each week's continuance,	,25
For one square in weekly, 3 times,	1,25
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

$2 per square for three insertions—$1 a week for continuance

Report of the Bank Commissioners.

We are indebted to Messrs Robert Goode now and Wm. S Cochran, Bank Commissioners, for a copy of their concise yet comprehensive Report for the year 1857. Our space will not allow so extensive a notice as we should desire to make.

The charters of 67 banks were extended to 1857, by the last Legislature, and seven new banks were incorporated. The present banking capital paid in amounts to $7 521 000.— Four of the new banks have gone into operation.

The Commissioners state that there have been no over issues by any bank since the act of 11th of April, 1857, which requires a forfeiture to the State Treasury for violations in this respect, and provides for examinations of the weekly balances of the banks, from time to time.

The Report refers in terms of gratification to the fact that the banks have been enabled to sustain themselves in good credit, notwithstanding the great derangement of the monetary affairs of the country at large—and that their suspensions of specie payment have been for the most part merely nominal.

In regard to the banks under injunction, the Report says but little. As to the Hancock and Orocco, all persons interested are referred to the Receivers for information. The Sanford Bank, is said to have reduced its immediate liabilities from $30 000 to $19 000, and it is believed the bills will all be redeemed.

As to the Bank of Hallowell, the Commissioners consider that "it has a light hold upon the confidence of the public," and "unless its affairs are promptly wound up, application will be made to have the injunction made perpetual." On Nov 10 the cashier represented the bills out to amount to $48 575. In March last the circulation was over $90 000, mostly at the west.

The Maritime Bank (which has been closing up) had out but $2 435 on the 24th of Nov, and the bills are promptly redeemed on presentation at the counter of the Norombega Bank.

Among the new bank charters of last year was one for the Central Bank, at Gray Corner, but the corporators did not organize and the time for them to do so expired on the 13th of October. It seems, however, that bills on this bank have been put in circulation at St. Paul's Minnesota—the redemption of each bill being guaranteed in writing on its back by some one of the St. Paul banks. This is, we believe, the latest specimen of western financiering upon eastern bank charters.

The Commissioners believe that the "Suffolk System" has proved practically a great safeguard to the public, by keeping the circulation of the banks within the bounds of safety.

We copy a few of the suggestions of the Report.

There is an omission in the law requiring returns to be made by the several banks, which ought to be supplied. The return now required to be made does not show their *indebtedness to other banks*, and consequently their true condition.

Complaint has been frequently made, that some banks boldly disregard the statutory provision limiting the rate of interest or discount to six per cent, and the addition of the existing rate of exchange between the place of discounting and the place where the security is payable.

It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to show what the rate of exchange is at any given time, between any two places in this State, or in New England. Each bank puts its own construction on the term "existing rate of exchange," and it must be admitted that it is sufficiently vague to afford a pretext for widely diversified practice. That exchange is charged as a cover for taking usurious interest, in many instances, is undoubtedly true. That the excess may be avoided under the statute of usury, if so taken, our supreme court has recently decided. (40 Maine Reports page 109.) Whether this is a sufficient remedy for the wrong complained of, is for the Legislature to determine.

To determine a case involving questions of fact and intention more appropriately belongs to the judiciary than to the Bank Commissioners. The fact and intention being established by proceedings at law, the latter may have the power to institute summary proceedings against a bank for the violation of the law in this particular.

We cannot omit to express our decided opinion, that the entrusting of a large proportion of the entire capital, and the extending of nearly the entire facilities of a bank to a few individuals, is unsafe and hazardous. * * *

No more bank charters ought to be granted for a long time to come, and it would be a wise policy to authorize any bank to surrender its charter, by giving notice to that effect to the Governor and Council, and to provide by law for the consolidation of their capital stock, when any two or more banks in the same locality should desire to do so.

That our banks should be required to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances, will not be denied.

Is the amount now required to be kept by our banks sufficiently large to insure the object? The Bank of England does not deem itself safe, unless it keeps on hand in gold at the rate of a third of the total amount of all its liabilities including deposits as well as issues. Were it not for the practical working of "the Suffolk system," the line of safety for our banks should be the same proportion.

The present is a favorable time to inquire if the issue of small bills might not be dispensed with, without any real inconvenience.

If it were practicable for this State alone to exclude them from circulation, it would increase confidence in our banking system to provide for so doing at no distant day.

LOCAL AND MAINE NEWS.

Supreme Judicial Court, Civil Term.

HATHAWAY J.

FEBRUARY 4th.

BEFORE THE COURT.—Elvira Wentworth, libellant, vs Lorenzo D Wentworth. For divorce. Cause,—desertion, infidelity, improvidence. Proved, and divorce decreed—the mother to have the custody of the children.—Peters for libellant.

John Lawrey vs A. K. Daggett. Replevin for a mare. Question of damages. Assessed at $20. J Hill for plff.

A T C Dodge vs Roderick D Hill. For damages on contract to put the New England House in perfect and good repair, which plff alleges deft neglected to do, in consequence of which plff lost custom. Judgment for plaintiff for $31,62 damages. Blake for plaintiff, Knowles for deft.

FEBRUARY 6th

Neh. O Pillsbury vs Simon F Walker.—Debt on Judgment. Defence, payment by an agreement between deft and Edward Snow, constable, that Snow should be credited the balance due on execution on account of Walker against Snow. The execution was returned without the endorsement. Godfrey & Shaw for plff, Humphrey for deft.

John B Boden vs Adonijah Webber. Damages for detention of a horse replevied. Assessed at $12,50. Godfrey & Shaw for plff, Simpson for deft.

Ann D Kellen, libellant, vs. James F Kellen. For divorce, on the ground of intemperance on the part of libellee. Divorce decreed,—wife to have the custody of the children.—E & G Kent for libellant.

Patrick Feeley vs Samuel Brown, appt.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Simpson for plff, Knowles for appt.

The Court adjourned to the first Monday in March.

New Singing Classes—both for beginners and for advanced pupils will be opened by Mr Wilder this week. See advertisement.

FELICITY LODGE No 19, *Bucksport*, Maine. List of officers elected and installed for the year 1858.

Isaac N. Chase, W Master
John H Sherman, S Warden
Elijah P Emerson, J "
Samuel Carter, Treas
Jas B Parker, Sec'y
Ambrose White, S Deacon
DeWitt C Folsom, J "
Wm F Sherman, S Steward.
David S Brown, J "
Peter Stephenson, Tyler

THE CALICO BALL for the benefit of the poor recently given in Portland produced the sum of $325 net.

We see by the State of Maine, that the *colored* people of that city are to have a Calico Ball on Friday evening.

THE FAR WEST CONNECTED WITH PORTLAND. The State of Maine says that Messrs Noyes, Weston & Co, flour merchants of Portland, have just discharged into their store Iowa flour, brought all the way by land from the Mississippi River to Portland, a distance by railway of 1234 miles. This flour was raised in the interior of Iowa brought to Rock Island for market, sold to Portland merchants, and then placed on board the cars for Detroit. Instead of going to Chicago it went 142 miles on the Rock Island Railroad to Joliet 40 miles south of it, for Detroit direct,—distant 293 miles or 435 miles from Rock Island, then by the Great Western Railway 224 miles to Toronto, thence by the Grand Trunk Railway 625 to Portland.

On the completion of the Victoria Bridge there will be no occasion to transship flour but once between Iowa City, Council Bluffs, or Omaha city in Nebraska and Portland.

THE TOWN OF MONROE. A correspondent says—*Messrs Editors:* Here I am, about 18 miles southwest of Bangor, in a small but pleasant village made up of two good looking stores, a fine grist and flour mill, saw, lath and shingle mills, blacksmith, shoemakers, carpenters, and tailors shops, a very neat Union meeting house, and a first rate hotel. The whole indicates progress, except the school house, and that is too small for the place, and unsuitably arranged. The stores are variety, and kept by Messrs C Nealey and I Mayo—who is Post Master—and in the season of it do quite a large and successful business with the farmers, in exchange for butter, eggs and other products of the farm. Although down east, farming is really the life of the place—That it can be carried on to advantage, no one doubts who has given it a fair trial.

I will record one item for the benefit of those who have the Western Fever—furnished by Horace McKenney, Esq, landlord of the hotel, and a large farmer. From one-fourth of an acre he raised 100 bushels of early potatoes, which were harvested in the latter part of July. Ninety bushels were sold in Bangor, Belfast, &c, at 8s per bushel, bringing $120. The ground was then sowed with English turnip seed, and a crop of 200 bushels of the root gathered from it in the fall. These he is now feeding to his store hogs as an experiment, and so far as I could see, answer every purpose of potatoes.

If you want to see some fine swine and sheep, noble cattle, and ride after a fast horse just drop down here some time, and call on Horace McKenney, and do it all up at once.

Yours, H.

PIG KILLED BY RATS.—Mr. Pooler, the industrious Canadian woodsawyer, whose domicile is in the rear of our office, recently purchased a fine pig of three months, which he hoped to raise to a size fit for killing. But one night a horde of hungry and ferocious rats 'came down like the wolf on the fold,' and the next morning piggy was found dead and partly eaten. His place is now filled by one that Mr P says is good for any number of rats.—*Belfast Free Press.*

A bear weighing 600 pounds was recently killed in Franklin county by Mr. Stewart,—as reported by the Anson Advocate.

CITY OF BRUNSWICK.—At a town meeting in Brunswick, on Monday, it was voted, 178 to 90—

"That the legal voters of the village school district, in the town of Brunswick, hereby have leave to petition to the present Legislature for a City Charter, for said Village District, by the name of the "City of Brunswick.""

REVIVALS. The Skowhegan Telegraph says The past few weeks, in this village and vicinity, have been a season of great religious interest with most, if not all the churches. A revival commenced among the Methodists at the Whiting school house in Bloomfield, which has proved a blessing to many. We learn from Rev, John Allen that not less than one hundred persons have been converted within the bounds of Fairfield circuit, and that the interest is unabated. There has been a series of evening meetings at the Baptist and Congregational churches in Bloomfield and the Methodist and Christian churches in this town. In all these churches, a season of revival is being enjoyed.

A little boy ten years of age, son of Mr Thomas Boyce, of Bloomfield, died on Monday last, of congestion of the brain, caused, it is supposed, by injuries received by a fall which he had a few days before while skating.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Tobias Holt, about 16 years of age, while at work loading sch. Tucker, at Frankfort, Friday last, fell from her deck through the hatchway, striking upon his head. He fell from 8 to 10 feet, and when taken up, it was supposed he had broken his neck. He will probably recover.

Sometime during Thursday forenoon of the present week, an Irish lady, widow McDole, who is upwards of sixty years of age, was passing down the hill of Spring street, with a basket on her way to Norombega Market. A young lad by the name of Babb was sliding on the icy sidewalk and struck her violently with the sled, knocking her down. Her arm was broken by the fall. She immediately got up, went down the hill and proceeded to the house of Dr Snell, on Harlow street, who set her arm and splinted it, so as to secure the fractured bones in their place. Mrs McDole then took her basket on the sound arm, proceeded to the market, made her purchases and took them home.—*Union.*

NEW STEAMBOAT FOR MOOSEHEAD LAKE.—Capt Robinson of the steamer 'Moosehead,' is making arrangements to build another steamer, to ply upon the lake for the accommodation of pleasure seekers. It will be of lighter draught than the "Moosehead," but of superior build and finish.—*Telegraph.*

The wife of Mr B S Cushman of Bath committed suicide on Thursday last.

Boston people are making more contracts for ice at Bath.

We notice that ice of a beautiful quality and eighteen inches to two feet in thickness, is taken from the pond above Drummond's Mills in this city.

To G. B.

The shroud of the old year is almost made,
Deftly and still the unseen weavers weave
The white threads thro' the grey air, and leave
Fold upon fold over mountain and glade.
Is it for thee dear friend, the night winds grieve?
Thou and the old year together going—
Upward the new year is swiftly moving,
And time to thee and me grants no reprieve.
Does thy mind, with mine these three years recall
Of friendship ripened into manly love?
By what doubtful steps thou dost know them all,
How we have come by many a slow remove?
And now on us what unrelenting voices call—
To morrow comes—one word—alone we move.

J. A.

CAMBRIDGE Dec 31, 1857

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

THURSDAY, Feb 4

SENATE. Petition of David C Elliot, of Rumford, for divorce, came from the House referred to a Joint Select Committee. Concurred.

The Secretary of State came in and presented a message from the Governor in reference to the subject of capital convictions. [The Governor calls attention to laws in relation to capital punishment, and suggests to the Legislature the duty of modifying it, so as either to confirm or abolish capital punishment.] Read and on motion of Mr Carleton, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr Stinchfield offered the following

Ordered. That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to report as soon as possible whether the Legislature has power over the subject of divorce.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the order was laid on the table.

Mr Jones from the Joint Select Committee on Public Printing, reported that they had contracted with Messrs Stevens & Sayward to do the same. The contract was read, and the report, on motion of Mr Chapman, laid on the table.

HOUSE. Mr Foss, from the Committee on Division of Towns reported order of notice on petition of Perley Haines and others, to be set off from Dedham to Ellsworth.

Petitions presented—Of Penobscot Indians for schools. Remonstrance of Penobscot Indians against change of Treaty, petition for support of Governor and Lieut. Governor of Penobscot Indians, of Arctus Chapman and others, for an Agricultural Society to be called the West Penobscot Agricultural Society, of Sally Maybury for change of Probate laws respecting wife's dower, of Jeremiah Hacker and others of Portland, of C R Black and others of Ellsworth, of R F Kimball and others of Oldtown, of Paul Hussey and others of Vassalboro, of E G Flanders and others of Sangerville, of Calvin Cotting and others of Appleton, severally praying for a law to tax church edifices and the salaries of clergymen the same as the property of others,—referred to the Committee on Education.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to amend section 10, chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes; Bill to incorporate the West Hampden High School.

Bill relating to trustee process—that members of the Legislature shall not be trusteed for board—was read a third time. Rejected—Yeas 54 nays 63.

FRIDAY, February 5.

SENATE. Mr. Stinchfield presented the remonstrance of Greenlief Wing and 211 others, against the petition of Thomas J Haynes to be set off from Levant to Kenduskeag; also petition of H Waugh and 235 others for the incorporation of a new town. Referred.

The bill to exempt members of the Legislature from the trustee process, was amended by including heads of departments and their clerks, and after debate was passed, 16 to 9. [The House had refused to pass this bill.]

HOUSE. The Committee on the Judiciary through Mr Woodman of Bucksport, reported an act exempting the estate of widows from taxation in certain cases.

Mr Buxton, from same committee, reported legislation inexpedient on order relating to a salary instead of "per diem" pay for members of the Legislature.

Bill relative to the taxation of widows was passed to be engrossed. [We suppose this was not the bill reported as above.]

A dispatch from Philadelphia, says that the banks of that city have resumed specie payments.

[For the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.]

MESSRS EDITORS:—There having been a petition presented to the Legislature this session signed by Amos M Roberts and others, to compel the connection of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad with that of the Somerset and Kennebec, and feeling an interest, with others, to know whether the Directors of the Corporation have the power to conduct the business of the Road, or whether the Legislature can interfere or control by law the operating of the Road and its business, the opinion has been obtained of one of the highest legal authorities in the State (Judge Shepley,) and knowing it to be a matter of considerable interest to many of the Stock and Bond holders in the Penobscot and Kennebec Road you will, by giving it publication in your paper, oblige many

STOCKHOLDERS.

An opinion is desired upon the following questions:

Has the Legislature of the State of Maine the right to pass a law requiring the Androscoggin and Kennebec or the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Companies to run over their roads a certain number of trains daily, or to run them at prescribed hours or at prescribed rates of speed?

Can the Legislature compel either of said Roads to run passenger trains so as to pass the point, where the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad crosses its line, at any specified time, or to wait there for the trains of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad?

Can the Legislature, either directly or through the intervention of Commissioners, by it appointed, regulate and control the number of trains or the hours of running them, or can it so regulate or alter the rates of fare and freight as established by the Directors of the Railroads?

The powers granted to the Railroad Companies and those reserved to the Legislative Department of the Government, must be ascertained from the provisions of their Charters. By the first section of the Act of Incorporation of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Company, c 270 of private acts of 1845, it is provided, that it shall be subject to all the provisions of chap 81 of the revised statutes not inconsistent with the express provisions of this charter. There may be nothing found in chap. 81 affecting the powers of these Companies, or of the Legislature over them on the questions now presented except in sec 24, which only subjects them to the provisions of that chapter, not inconsistent with the express provisions of their Charter.

By the seventeenth section of the Act of Incorporation of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Company, provision is made that the Legislature may inquire into the manner in which the privileges and franchises have been used and employed and that it may correct and prevent all abuses of the same. The privileges and franchises cannot be regarded as abused so long as they are exercised in conformity to the provisions of the Charter.—The power of the Legislature by the same section is restrained, so as not to impose any other or further duties liabilities or obligations, and this Charter shall not be revoked, annulled, altered, limited or restrained, without the consent of the Corporation except by the process of law.

By this provision the Legislature yielded to the Corporation its right reserved by chap. 76 of the then revised statutes to amend, alter or repeal all acts of incorporation passed after March 17th 1831. It is therefore quite clear, that the Legislature has no power to alter, limit or restrain the powers granted to this Corporation by its Charter, and that it cannot impose upon it the performance of any other or further duties liabilities or obligations not required by this Charter. The inquiry then, is presented, what are the privileges and franchises granted (so far as they relate to the questions presented for an opinion) to this Company?

By the sixth section of the Charter, a toll is granted for the sole benefit of the Corporation, upon passengers and property at such rates as may be agreed upon and established from time to time by the Directors of said Corporation.—There cannot be an exercise of this power both by the Directors of the Company and by the Legislature or its agents. The power being expressly given to the Company to do this it cannot be annulled, altered limited or restrained by the Legislature nor can the income be partially or wholly diverted from its use to accommodate any other Railroad Company for the toll is granted for the *sole benefit* of the Corporation.

By the same sixth section the transportation of persons and property, the construction of wheels the forms of cars and carriages, the weight of loads and *all other matters and things in relation to said road* shall be in conformity to such rules, regulations and provisions as the Directors shall from time to time prescribe and direct.

Among the matters and things relating to Railroads, are the number of trains to be run daily—the hours or times of the day when they are to be run and the speed with which they shall be run, and also the times of arrival and departure from each station or place, and the point where each station or point shall be. All these matters are to be in conformity with such rules, regulations and provisions as the Directors shall, from time to time prescribe and direct. They cannot therefore be regulated and directed by the Legislature. If regulated by law the whole power granted to the Corporation for that purpose would be taken from it. And instead of having the power to regulate these matters so as to obtain the greatest number of passengers and amount of freight, it might be prevented from earning sufficient to pay its expenses, and be subjected to a loss of its entire capital. The same result might be produced by depriving the Company of the power to regulate these matters, and subjecting them to the regulation of persons not appointed by the Company. The Legislature might as well deprive the company of its Charter, by repealing it, or impose upon it obligations destructive of all beneficial interest in the Charter and Road, as to deprive it of its right to regulate and control these matters. While the right to determine and regulate all these matters is vested exclusively in the Company and its Directors the power must be exercised in conformity to all the provisions of the Charter. It must be so exercised as to be at all times in conformity to the provisions of the seventh section of the Charter, requiring that all persons and property transported to it on other Railroads connected therewith, shall be transported at the same rates of freight and toll as are established on its own road.

And the Company and its Directors should so regulate these matters as to enable it to perform the duties required of it by the twelfth section of its charter to transport over its road, in connection with their own trains the passenger and other cars of any other incorporated Company that may hereafter construct a Railroad connecting with that hereby authorized, such other Company being subject to all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the charter. But it is obvious that the provisions of the twelfth section could not have been intended to require this Railroad to transport over its Road the passenger and other cars of another Railroad, which cars were not so constructed that they could be transported over this Road for they are required to be transported in connection with their own trains. This cannot be possible unless such cars are constructed so as to run on a Road of the same gauge as this Road. No statute should be so construed as to require things impossible to be done.

Provisions like those already noticed as in the charter of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Company are found in the charter of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company. The remarks made and opinions expressed respecting those provisions will be alike applicable to the provisions of the charter last named so far as they are not altered or varied by the Act approved on March 29 1853, C 166, of the Private Acts of that year.

It is supposed that the Penobscot and Kennebec Company may have accepted that Act or the provisions of it applicable to that Corporation. And for the purposes of this opinion it will be so regarded.

By the second section of the Act last named, any Railroad Company having authority to extend its Road to any point on the chartered route of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad is at liberty to connect its Road with that Road on either side thereof, and the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company is required to transport all passengers and property coming from or destined to such connecting Road to and from the point of connection, at rates of fare and freight as favorable as those established at the time, for fare and freight on its own Road. It is quite certain that the Legislature, by this section can have no power to do any of the Acts named in the questions submitted for an opinion.

The fourth section of C. 166, (Private Acts) provides a mode for determining differences that might exist between connecting Roads and the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company, by the appointment of Commissioners by the Supreme Judicial Court to determine upon the matter of such disagreement. The differences referred to are "in respect to the place and manner of connection, in respect to the terms of such connection, or the rates of fare and freight thereon, both for local and through business, or the division of receipts resulting from transportation over the Roads so connected." If by "connecting Companies" is to be understood such Companies as transport passengers and property to the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad to be further transported in its own cars or vehicles of conveyance, the rates of fare and freight are, by the second section fixed and determined to be the same as are at the time established on the Penobscot and Kennebec Road. If by the terms "connecting Companies" are to be understood such as are authorized by the twelfth section of its charter to have their passenger and other cars transported over the Penobscot and Kennebec Road then the provisions of the fourth section of C. 166 must remain practically inoperative until a connecting Road is found, whose cars can be transported over the Penobscot and Kennebec Road.

Admitting that there does exist such a connecting Road as was intended to be described by that fourth section, they any disagreement respecting the place of connection, the manner of connection, the terms of such connection, the rates of fare and freight both for local and through business, and the division of receipts resulting from transportation over the Roads so connected may be determined in the mode provided by that section. But such disagreements cannot be determined in any other mode, for the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company has not consented to have its chartered rights altered or varied for the determination of such differences or disagreements in any other manner. They can only be determined by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, not by Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. And Commissioners appointed by the Court in the manner therein prescribed can only determine disagreements respecting the matters therein enumerated. They cannot act upon or determine any other differences or disagreements. This fourth section gives to the Legislature no power to act upon, to prescribe rules for or to determine the disagreements referred to in that section.

There is no authority given by that section to the Legislature, or to Commissioners appointed by the Court to determine the number of trains to be run daily, or the hours or times when they shall be run, or their rates of speed. Whatever power Commissioners appointed by the Court as prescribed in that fourth section may have to determine respecting some other matters named in the questions presented for an opinion, such as the rates of fare and freight, and division of receipts on Roads legally entitled to connect with the Penobscot and Kennebec Road, it is most apparent that the Legislature has no such power either by the passage of a law or by the appointment of Commissioners or agents.

Upon examination and consideration of the charters of the Androscoggin and Kennebec and of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Companies, and of the Act of March 29 1853, being c 166 of the private acts, and of the general statute respecting Railroads, and the general statute respecting Corporations, I am of opinion, that the Legislature cannot, by the passage of a law or through the intervention and action of commissioners or other persons by it appointed or authorized (other than as already prescribed by the fourth section of c 166, before named) require the Androscoggin & Kennebec or the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad Companies to run over their roads a certain number of trains daily, or to run them at prescribed hours or at a prescribed speed and cannot compel either of said Companies to run passenger trains so as to pass the point where the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad crosses its line at any specified time, or to wait there for the train of that Railroad—And that it cannot regulate and control the number of trains or the hours of running them, or regulate or alter the rates of fare and freight as established by the Directors of each of those two Railroad Companies. That any act of the Legislature passed requiring any of these matters to be done would so far be unconstitutional and void.

ETHER SHEPLEY

January 25, 1858

A meeting of the creditors of Lawrence Stone & Co, took place on Wednesday at the court of Insolvency in Boston. The total amount of claims presented was nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars. The principal claimants are

Tremont Bank	10 000 00
Merchants' Bank New Bedford	38 419,00
Salem Five Cents Savings Bank	4 022 00
Cumberland Bank Portland Me,	10 055 00
Falmouth Bank	10,328 07
Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co	[illegible]
Bay State Bank	68 334 11
George P Upham	37 308 93
Ezra A Bourne	[illegible]
Lee Higginson & Co	41 136 53
L & E Saltonstall, Trustees	20,503 00
Robert Ferguson and Francis H Gray	[illegible]
Mechanics Bank, New Bedford	[illegible]
George P Russell & Co	1 604 00
Blake Howe & Co	103,300 00
Eagle Bank	17,201 84
Columbian Bank	84 032 34
Brown University	6 511 92
Merchants Bank Newburyport	28,201 00
Belknap County Bank Laconia	6 487 12

Many of these claims are by reason of endorsements upon other paper, some of which will be eventually good.

BRIBERY AHEAD. The democratic Washington correspondent of that staunch Democratic paper the Richmond Enquirer, writes as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb 1, 1858. The Lecompton Constitution has arrived, and will be to-day submitted to Congress, with a special message from the President of the United States. The fate of the constitution is uncertain. Strict party discipline may carry it through the Senate, but in the House there is a majority of four against its reception, under any and all circumstances, and yet it is said that Mr Buchanan has declared his determination to put it through Congress in thirty days, or burst. *These four votes may be had as there are a number of desirable Executive appointments ready to be given out, but it will require nice party engineering.*"

SETTLING A DISPUTED CLAIM.—The Placerville American relates the following novel mode of settling a disputed claim:

Two young ladies of this city, walking out a short distance a few weeks since, staked off a claim, and posted notices, according to miners' usage. Some gentlemen prospecting found the claim, believed it afforded extraordinary inducements and "jumped" it. They prospected it for quartz and found it astonishingly rich. It became soon noised about that a new lode had been discovered, and many of the curious visited the diggings. Among them were the fair claimants of the property, who asserted their title and asked for possession of the ground. Here was a dilemma. The ladies' claim was undoubtedly valid, yet, probably but for the enterprise of the miners, the lode would not have been opened. The latter thought that a prospect for a fortune was too good to be lost, and they finally hit upon a compromise—proposing to the ladies to take the claim, and accept themselves along with it. These terms were almost immediately accepted; and here for the present the narrative closes. We hope soon to give our readers intelligence of the consummation of the bargain. It will probably be long ere we chronicle another 'strike' so rich.

A most extraordinary surgical operation was performed Dec 8th at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburg, Scotland, by Prof. Syme. The patient had been afflicted with cancer of the tongue. He was placed upon a table and rendered insensible by chloroform. The Professor then *sawed through the lower jaw*, cut away the tongue at the root, tied up the arteries quickly, placed the jaw together again and sewed up the integument. The man lost only a few ounces of blood. He was able after the operation to walk out of the room. At last accounts he was well and happy, though speechless.

A bill has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature to compel railroad trains to stop half an hour at each station.

The Illinois Central Railroad have been setting a snow fence from Galena to La Salle.—The fence has been set for seventy eight miles on an average about ten boards high—and will cost when completed, in the coming summer, about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The posts are of oak—very heavy—set three feet in the ground.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.—Messrs F Skinner & Co, and J C Howe & Co, of Boston, have resumed payment. They were among the largest firms that suspended during the late revulsion and their resumption at a day so much earlier than they themselves anticipated, affords the most gratifying proof of a favorable reaction in financial affairs. Messrs. Skinner & Co., are agents for the Bates Manufacturing Co.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin says

"It is reliably stated that no appointments of magnitude will be made for some weeks to come, it being understood that the President wishes to ascertain *who are his friends on the Kansas business, and who are not.*"

Superintendent Rice has placed, at the Stations along the line of the Michigan Central Road, signs, on which are inscribed, "The price of safety is eternal vigilance."

There is a lad in the town of Cary, near Joliet, Ill, sixteen years old, who measures six feet eight and a half inches in height, and weighs 212 pounds. His name is John Carpenter. Limestone formation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Singing Classes.
New Classes will be formed at
Johnson's Hall,
as follows
An Advanced Class Thursday Evening, Feb 11
A Class for Beginners, on Friday Evening, Feb 12th.
TICKETS—To Gentlemen $1,00 to Ladies $1, for 24 lessons—to be had at the Hall.
feb8* S WILDER

T. R. BURNHAM'S
GALLERY OF ART,
No 2½ Strickland's Block Bangor,
Next door to Telegraph Office

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public that having had much experience in the Photographic Art for several years he is prepared to furnish Pictures in every style of the Art required namely

Good Old Daguerreotypes,
☞ Which excel all others in lifelike tints.
AMBROTYPES,
(the genuine Fir Balsam style)
PHOTOGRAPHS.

Plain Photographs which are better likenesses than any other kind. Plain Enamelled Photographs; Enamelled Photographs colored.

☞ Large Photographs made from small Daguerreotypes. This is what every one should understand for a great many people have old Daguerreotypes of deceased friends which they can and would like to have copied, on a large size. Specimens of this kind of work can be seen at my Rooms.

Price of Photographs.

Whole size Picture, 6 by 8 inches	$5 00
Duplicates of the same each	1 00
One half size Picture 4 by 5½ inches	$3 00
Duplicates of the same each	,50

Finished up in any of the above styles for the same price.

☞ All Photographs are warranted as durable as Steel Engravings.

A general invitation is given to all who wish to see a large number of familiar faces to call and examine Specimens, of which there are about five hundred.

T R BURNHAM,
Rooms 2½ Strickland's Block
Bangor, January 23 1858

MARINE NEWS.

At Trinidad de Cuba Jan 2? brig Lucy Heywood (of Bangor) Powers from New York.

Toilet Goods at Harlow's.

HONEY Lettuce, Almond Ponceine, Brown Windsor Spermaceti, Musk, Citronella, and other SOAPS
Balm of a Thousand Flowers
Orange Flower Lotion,
Rouge Lily White, Pearl Powder, Poudre de Riz and Powder Puffs, Moon Fun, &c.
Piver's, Low's, Beef Marrow, and other POMADES,
Bandoline;
Black Cosmetique
Ursina Arctusine
Bogle's Burnett's, Wood's, Allen's Lyon's, Perry's, and other Preparations for the Hair
Lubin's Societe Hygienique Gosnell's, Mitchell's, Glenn's, Swan's, French English and American EXTRACTS,
Frangipanni Extracts de Sachets,
Farina Cologne in long and wicker bottles
Many American Colognes
Geranium Musk Verbena, Citronella, and other Waters
HAIR DYES many kinds,
Pastilles and Cachous
Amandine for chapped hands
Willow Charcoal Charcoal Paste, Orris and Charcoal Paste Tooth Powders Burnett's and Burdett's Tooth Washes
English Silver Wire Tooth Brushes
Sandal Wood Tooth Brushes
Traveller's Tooth Brushes
English French and American Hair Brushes
Velvet and Cloth Brushes Flesh and Bathing Brushes Turkish Towels and Belts Nail Brushes, Hat Brushes Comb Brushes,
Coarse and Fine Sponges;
English French, and American Liquid and Paste Blackings
Extra Quality Boot Brushes—for sale by
N S HARLOW,
feb8 No 4 Smith's Block, Bangor

RICH AND RARE
FURS,
☞ AT AUCTION. ☜
P. S. PRESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY Next February 9th at 2 o'clock at Store No 2 Gothic Block Main St, a new Invoice of CHOICE FURS, direct from New York, consisting of—

LADIES CAPES VICTORINES, MUFFS and CUFFS, of Sable Martin Mink, Fitch, Mountain Martin, &c &c. Also a great variety of Gent's FUR CAPS, GLOVES and COLLARS, FANCY SLEIGH ROBES and BUFFALO ROBES.

The Invoice of Furs that will be offered at this Sale is far superior to any heretofore offered and this will be the last Sale of Furs for the season.

Ladies are invited to attend

Bangor, Feb 6, 1858.

Store to Let.

STORE NO 4 in Mills (brick) Block, on Exchange Street, near State Street, now occupied by Henry B Brown. Possession given within one week. Apply to
Feb 6—tf J. B CARR

WANTED

TO PURCHASE, a House and Garden pleasantly situated and a central location. Address Box 353 Bangor P O
feb6 2w*

FESTIVALS AND FASTS of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for sale by
feb6 D BUGBEE & CO,

NEW BOOKS—Trim Roses, Mrs Ritchie—Sweden, Lapland and Norway, Bayard Taylor—Kenilworth, Household edition—received by
feb6 D BUGBEE & CO.

FIRST STOCK
NEW STYLE SPRING GOODS!
We this day are receiving our First Stock of SPRING GOODS,
bought for CASH in Boston this week, by one of our firm. We shall sell Goods, for the present, for Cash
At BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.
We are opening new Style Spring DeLaines best quality of all the various degrees for 15 and [illegible] worth 18 and 25 by the case [illegible] new style [illegible] and Weymouth Prints for 9 and 10 cts, Heavy Brown Sheetings [illegible] Very fine Sheetings [illegible] Heavy Brown Shirtings [illegible] Hamilton Cotton Flannels 10 Very Fine Linen Hdk's 12½ Cents Linen Hdk's 8c
☞ If you want BARGAINS call at
STICKNEY & ROBERTS,
Feb6 No. 5 Main Street, Bangor.

A New and Valuable Discovery!
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
The Washer Woman's Friend and Helper
HALGATE'S CELEBRATED
LAUNDRESS' SECRET!
The Quickest Cheapest Easiest and Pleasantest mode of Cleansing Clothes yet discovered. No Boiling, Pounding or Rubbing required but all performed in a [illegible] Warm Bath

THE 'LAUNDRESS' SECRET' has been thoroughly tested by the most experienced Laundresses, and has not failed in a single instance to give entire satisfaction. Its tendency is to loosen the adhesive quality of the dirt without injury to the fabric. It gives the garments a beautiful white appearance, and clothes that generally fade when washed by the ordinary soaps, [illegible] etc., by this process are warranted to remain firm, the color is not changed in the least. The wear and tear of clothing that must necessarily attend washing of the old process is entirely removed, and not one fourth the labor is required to do the washing of the family. Unlike the ordinary process, the washing is performed in cold or warm water, and any kind of fabric can be washed with perfect safety. The washing that now takes half a day to perform by our process can be done in one hour.

Don't be without it a Single Day

Will you go on with the old process doing your washing in half a day, scrubbing and rubbing the wash board while the means of cleansing your clothes much cheaper, quicker and easier is at hand? Believing it [illegible] and leaving the appearance of your clothing no matter of choice, in your own hands we respectfully solicit a fair trial of our preparation.

This preparation has recently been used by some 75 families in the towns of Oldtown and [illegible] who certify that it is a worthy preparation [illegible] that the *boiling is entirely done away with* and [illegible] *half the rubbing*, and they cordially recommend it to families and laundresses.

For sale by N S HARLOW, Druggist, No 4 Smith's Block Bangor Me who will supply traders on liberal terms.

☞ Price, 30 Cents a Bottle.
HENRY L BARNES Proprietor.
feb8 d2m

More Land Warrants!
AND
PENSIONS.

AROOSTOOK VOLUNTEERS and Teamsters of 1839

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS of the War of 1812 in the Army Navy Privateersmen, and all Indian wars.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS of the Mexican War, Volunteers Army and Navy

WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN of those deceased of the above service

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS and Soldiers, and the Widows and Heirs of the deceased,

Will receive gratifying information on application personally or by letter to ☞ JOHN L. HODSDON, *Bangor Counsellor at Law and Agent for procuring Bounty Land Warrants and Pensions.*

I have the most full and complete Lists of all persons who served in the *Aroostook Volunteer Forces*, with the date and number of the voucher, and length of service, and anticipate the pleasure of procuring Land Warrants for all those applying who have not already received 160 acre Warrants. I have also in my possession or access to copies of the Muster Rolls and Records of 1812 and Revolutionary Service, as also of the Mexican War and hope to procure *Pensions for Life and Bounty Land* on account of that service.

Early application will secure early results. No charge for service or disbursements unless successful. Letters promptly answered. Blanks and instructions forwarded per mail to those requesting same.

Rejected and suspended cases of other Agents taken in charge if desired.

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Counsellor at Law and General Agent for procuring Pensions and Bounty Lands Bangor, Maine

N. B.—The highest price paid at all times for Land Warrants. Feb 2—1sdaw

MORE
Bounty Land Warrants
ANTICIPATED FOR THE
Aroostook Volunteers!
OF 1839.
ALSO,
Pensions for the Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican War!
B. H. MACE,
Counsellor at Law and General Agent for Bounty Land and Pension Claimants
Office over Baldwin's Store West Market Square, Bangor Me,

Would respectfully announce that he is taking the names and statements of the Officers and Soldiers of the Aroostook Volunteers and of the Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the Mexican War for the purpose of procuring their Bounty Lands and Pensions as soon as an Act shall be passed by Congress granting the same.

☞ No pay unless successful and the highest market prices paid at all times for Land Warrants. feb4 dawtf

New Cardenas Molasses,
CRUSHED and Granulated SUGAR. Pure LEAF LARD—just received and for sale by
R. C. Jewett,
feb8 1w* No. 6 Broad Street.

TELEGR
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TO THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

ARABIA,

AT NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 7.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool the 23d ult., arrived at this port about 8 o'clock this evening.

Steamships Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th, and the Arago on the 21st Jan.

Liverpool Markets.

Breadstuffs—The market is dull and prices are weak. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour dull with a declining tendency—Western Canal 22s a 23s 6d. Wheat quiet and slightly lower. Common red, however, closed firm—Corn dull.

Beef is firm with an improved demand—Pork steady. Sugar advanced 6d a 1s. Coffee firm. Rice heavy, and 3d a 6d lower.

London Markets. Baring quotes breadstuffs dull. Sugar opened 6d a 1s better, but closed with prices barely maintained. Coffee advanced 2s a 3s. Rice dull.

Lord Elgin had sent his ultimatum to the Chinese, allowing them ten days for consideration.

The Emperor, Louis Napoleon, had opened the French Legislature with a lengthy speech, in which he alluded to more "repressive measures."

Four Italian chiefs in the attempted assassination were to be tried in February.

Heavy failures are reported at Marseilles, including Duclos & Co., for £300,000.

India.

The mail from Bombay, telegraph anticipations of which were brought out by the Canada, conveys little more than a confirmation of previous advices. It was generally argued by the English papers that the suppression of the rebellion in Oude would entail a serious amount of trouble and require a continual stream of reinforcements.

A notice in the London Gazette reduces the standard of the troops serving in India to five feet three inches.

Telegraphic advices reached London on the 22d, on the arrival of the Calcutta mail at Alexandria, with dates to the 24th Dec., and from Bombay to the 29th Dec.

There is no further intelligence from Oude. The Furrukabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed, after two engagements. Their guns were all captured.

Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta had been re-established.

The government despatch reports the defeat of the insurgents at two or three points by a small force under Col. Seaton.

China.

Passengers from Hong-Kong report that the Russian Admiral had come from the North, and offered his services as mediator between England and China, which offer was declined; but a similar one from the American Commissioner was accepted.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says—"It is asserted that the British and French governments have decided that in case the capture of Canton shall not induce the Emperor to accept the terms offered to him, the allied troops are to march to Pekin, and in that case the Emperor of the French will supply additional troops."

Later.—Dates from Hong Kong to the 15th Dec. had been received per telegraph.

The island of Donan, opposite Canton, was occupied by the English and French troops, without resistance.

The French Admiral had proclaimed the blockade of Canton river on the part of France.

Great Britain.

The festivities in honor of the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal, were the dominant topics in England. A great array of distinguished visitors from the Continent, including the King of Belgium, and numerous Prussian Princes, &c., were the guests of the British Court. State balls, concerts and banquets at Buckingham Palace, and festival performances at Her Majesty's theatre, followed each other in rapid succession.

The Duke of Devonshire died suddenly on the 18th of January, of paralysis.

The Court of Directors of the East India Co. had drawn up a lengthy petition to Parliament against the transfer of the government of India to the British Crown.

Mr Francis Lousada has been appointed British Consul at Boston.

The dignity of a Baronet had been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and the General's widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honor she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

The statistics of employment at Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally show a continued improvement in the operation of the various mills, &c.

Mr Trousdale, the American Minister at Rio Janeiro, had arrived in England.

Heavy gales had occurred around the coast. North American vessels figure in the list.

The London Gazette of the 22d promotes Gen Inglis, Capt Peel, Col Grant, and other heroes of India to be Knights and Companions of the Bath.

France.

The attempted assassination of the Emperor had been the all-engrossing topic of the week. On the day following the event addresses were made to the Emperor by the representatives of the corps diplomatique, of the Senate, the Legislative body, the Council of State, &c. congratulating him and the Empress upon their escape. Some of the officials in their addresses, hinted that the English government should be called upon to expel those refugees who abused her hospitality, by organizing in their retreat plans of destruction and perfecting their conspiracies. The Emperor, in reply to the great bodies of the State expressed his firm confidence and reliance in their support and devotion. He added, that at the same time, he was resolved to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable, but he should not depart from that path of firmness and moderation which he had hitherto followed.

The French journals had joined in the cry for the expulsion of the conspirators from Europe, and the Paris correspondent of the Times says, it was positively stated, that a communication had been made by the French minister in London to the English government, demanding the expulsion from England of five political refugees—one or two Italians and the rest French.

The effect of the explosion of the three projectiles proved, on investigation, to be far more disastrous than was at first supposed.—The number of persons more or less wounded fell little if any short of 150, and six had died of their wounds. Five minutes previous to the explosion, an Italian named Pierre, who was expelled from France in 1852, was recognized by the police and arrested. He was armed with a six-barrelled revolver and a dagger, and was the bearer of a bomb similar to that exploded. Count Orsini, who was arrested at his lodgings, upon information given by his servant, said that he confessed that he threw one of the bombs. These parties, and two others, named Gomez and DaSilva alias Rudio, also in custody, are supposed to be the chiefs in the affair.

A police officer from London had arrived in Paris, for the purpose of identifying Pierre and Orsini, as having been connected with the affair of Foschini, who escaped from London some time since.

The emperor exhibited much solicitude for the wounded, and had distributed decorations among the numerous soldiers who received injuries. Congratulations had been received by the emperor from nearly all the European governments.

A bill was to be presented to the Corps Legislatif, for granting pensions to the victims of the explosion and their families.

A secret society had been discovered in Paris, and gunpowder and arms had been seized.

Latest. The Paris correspondent of the London Advertiser, says that a formal demand has been preferred upon the British government for the expulsion of Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and Louis Blanc, from the British territory.

It is stated that Radis, the youngest of the Italian prisoners, had revealed everything connected with the plot to assassinate the emperor.

The trial will take place about the 10th of February.

The correspondent of the London Herald, says that on the 21st and 22d persons were arrested in the gardens of the Tuerillies, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket.

The opening of the Legislature took place on the 18th inst., and the emperor delivered a comparatively lengthy speech upon the occasion.

Excitement in Congress.—Trouble Between Keitt and Grow.

Washington, Feb. 6.

The House was in session all night.

A fight occurred between Messrs. Keitt of S. C. and Grow of Penn. The former struck Grow twice, and Grow knocked him down.—The parties were then separated.

1 A. M. Mr Davis of Miss. proposed, by way of variety, that the House have a few speeches.

Mr Grow objected.

The proceedings were exceedingly dull, about one tenth of the members being either asleep or nodding in their seats. A few were smoking cigars, and others going and coming from the refreshment rooms.

Just at this point the House was thrown into most violent excitement, and a fearful scene of confusion took place.

Mr Grow objected to Mr Quitman's making any remarks.

Mr Keitt said, "If you are going to object, return to your own side of the House."

Mr Grow responded, "this is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr Keitt, taking Mr Grow by the throat, said, "I will let you know that you are a d—d black republican puppy."

Mr Grow knocked up his hand, saying, "I shall occupy such a place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr Keitt then again grabbed Mr Grow by the throat, and Mr Grow knocked his hand off, and Mr Keitt coming at him again, Mr Grow knocked him down.

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock. Further difficulties are apprehended.

The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the clerk's desk.

Mr Washburn of Ill. was conspicuous among the republicans, dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly and imperatively commanded order, and called on the sergeant-at-arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged.

Some moments elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted. The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

Mr. Quitman proposed that they now adjourn; and take the reference of the Kansas message on Monday at 1 o'clock.

There was emphatic and general responses from the Republican side—no! no! no! The confusion began to break out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the sergeant-at-arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of the House.

Mr Campbell said that he foresaw that disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting questions connected with Kansas.

Mr Barksdale of Miss. called the gentleman to order.

Mr Campbell wished the gentleman from Miss. (Barksdale) to know that he (Campbell) was his peer.

3 A. M. The House is still voting by yeas and nays to excuse absentees.

Mr Quitman wished to make a proposition with the view of ending the unprofitable contest.

Objections were made, but were afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Quitman's proposition read, that all motions now pending since the call for the previous question, on the amendment of Mr. Harris of Illinois, should be withdrawn, and the vote should then be taken on sustaining the demand for the previous question, and if carried, the House will adjourn till Monday, and that at one o'clock, on that day, a vote shall be taken on the main question.

Mr. Phillips said, as the proposition was for a vote to be taken to-night, he objected.

The Speaker said he could not entertain the proposition without unanimous consent, and this was denied.

4 A. M. The House has just refused to adjourn. There is no immediate prospect of a vote being taken on any of the questions connected with the Kansas message.

From 4 to 6½ o'clock, the time was wasted on trivial motions.

Mr. Quitman submitted a resolution that the House adjourn till Monday next, when the subject under consideration, the Kansas message, should be resumed, and the vote on the pending propositions should be taken, without further delay being occasioned by debate or dilatory motions.

Unanimous consent was given for the introduction of the resolution, which was agreed to, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6th.

(Herald Correspondence)—It is believed, that notwithstanding the scenes of last night, and the previous test votes, the friends of order and of the Union, will rally on Monday and defeat the motion of Mr. Harris. It is, however, a most important and somewhat doubtful contest. The President has not had his receptions to-day, as is his usual custom, but has devoted his time to this crisis and in consulting members of Congress.

It is rumored about the city this evening that notes of a belligerent character have passed between two or three gentlemen, growing out of the fracas which occurred in the House.

J. W. Walcott arrived here to-day. He will be brought before the Tariff Investigating Committee on Monday. Quite a number of Boston gents have been closeted with him to-day. A tremendous effort is being made to cover up the transactions. It is believed that Walcott will refuse to testify or make any revelations.

Gen. Calhoun, of Kansas, is in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 7.

The affray in the House on Saturday morning still affords an animated subject of conversation, but there is no probability that any further difficulty will occur between the two principal belligerents growing out of the encounter.

The account given of the collision and engagement between Messrs Keitt and Grow, on the authority of a member of Congress, in Saturday's despatch, was not designed as an authentic statement, but was given on application, as embodying his impression at the time. The friends of Mr. Keitt, who were in the vicinity, say he was not knocked down by Mr. Grow, but was wrenched from his hold on the latter by Mr Reuben Davis, who interfered as peacemaker; and further, that as Mr Keitt premeditated no disturbance with Mr Grow, he the more seriously regrets its occurrence.

It is uncertain when the anti-Lecompton constitution democrats will issue their address, giving their reasons why they cannot vote for the admission of Kansas under that instrument. It has not yet been furnished by the committee having it in charge.

The Union of this morning reads Mr Harris of Illinois out of the party, calling him and the democrats who voted with him a little corporal's guard of renegades.

Veto Confirmed.

Chicago, Feb. 7.

In the case of the Apportionment Bill, last winter, signed but afterwards vetoed by Gov. Russell, the Supreme Court have given a decision in favor of the legality of the veto.

New Orleans, Feb. 6.

The steamer sunbeam sunk in the Red river to-day, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

The steamship Black Warrior arrived here from Havana last night, but brought no news of importance.

New York Markets.

New York, February 6.

Flour,—State and Western firm—Southern State 4.15 a 4,25; extra State 4 40 a 4,50; round hoop Ohio 4,80 a 5,00; common to good extra Western 4,35 a 5,00. Southern steady—mixed to good 4,50 a 4,85; fancy and extra 4,90 a 6,60. Canada—superfine 4,10 a 4,30; extra 4,50 a 5,50.

Wheat steady—Southern red 1,15 a 1,25; do. white 1,25 a 1,40.

Corn easier—Southern white 65 a 66; yellow 64 a 65.

Beef—Country mess 9,00 a 10,00; prime 6,00 a 6,75; re-packed Chicago 10,25 a 12,50.

Pork—Mess 15,35; prime 12,00 a 12,50.

Coffee firmer for lower grades—Rio 9½ a 10.

Sugars quiet.

Molasses firmer—New Orleans 28 a 30.

From Kansas. The state of things, if the Lecompton constitution is forced upon the new State, will be seen from the following account of the swindle by which Calhoun and Henderson have counted in the democratic pro-slavery ticket. It is from the Lawrence correspondent of the Boston Traveller, under date of Saturday, Jan. 24:

The results of Henderson's escape are likely to prove very important. The returns which he is accused of forging were not produced or counted while he was in danger, but the very day he escaped Calhoun issued his proclamation announcing the result of the vote on the constitution and the election of State officers under the Lecompton swindle. The Delaware returns were counted, and the consequence is that the entire pro-slavery ticket, with the exception of Lieut. Governor and Representative to Congress, is elected. The Free State men who went into the election for State officers on the 4th, have been congratulating themselves on a victory. In the Legislature this vote effects as important results. There is a tie in the House, and a pro-slavery majority of one in the Senate. By this means, if the Lecompton swindle is received, the pro-slavery men will be enabled to elect two U. S. Senators, and effectually prevent all legislation. The constitution will not be annulled or altered for want of a working majority. No laws are wanted by the pro-slavery officers to enforce, for the old Missouri-Kansas code is revived and in force until repealed by the State Legislature. These will be some of the results of this infamous villainy; and if Kansas is admitted under this constitution, there is an end to all hopes of a peaceful settlement of this difficulty.

Henderson was afterwards re-taken, but the fraud had been consummated by the reception and allowance of the return by Calhoun. The swindle was perpetrated by inserting the figure 3 before 95 in the pro-slavery return from Delaware Crossing, making 395 votes, which just turned the scales with the other frauds, in favor of the pro-slavery ticket. This makes the house a tie, and gives the democrats one majority in the Senate; but Mr. Stover, a pro-slavery Senator, has just been shot by a personal enemy; which leaves a tie in both branches.

It should be remembered that the Senate of Kansas is elected for *four years*, and the House for *two years*, and consequently no movement can, during the next four years, be made by the Legislature, for a new constitutional convention. Any other movement to that end, would be denounced as "revolutionary" and "rebellious," and the United States troops sent in on representation of the pro-slavery Governor, to suppress it. This statement will show how perfidious are the President's representations, that the constitution can be immediately changed.

The Bay State Mills.—At a meeting of the Bay State Mills Corporation in Boston, on Friday last, it was voted to dissolve the Company and close up its concerns. A long report was made by the Investigating Committee, showing large misappropriations of the funds by Lawrence, Stone & Co., and also that the Company has been without sufficient capital. The liabilities of the Company are reported at $2,342,000, including about $1,500,000 of Lawrence, Stone & Co.'s acceptances. The assets, including mills and machinery, goods and stock on hand, and all debts due the Company, suspended and otherwise, amount to $3,282,000.

The Philadelphia Press, (Forney's paper) says:—

"We have simply to say that the representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, who votes for the Lecompton Constitution, will seal his doom forever. This is no mere conjecture of ours; it is the determined will of the people."

The tone and style of the message betray irritation and strong feeling, and will, we fear, produce an agitation throughout the Union, compared with which all previous agitations have been insignificant.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The steam frigate Minnesota, on her recent trip to China, at times made sixteen knots per hour under sail alone.

The papers at St. Petersburg mention a plan for connecting Europe and America by telegraph, through Siberia, with a submarine cable across Behring's Strait.

A farmer living about eighty miles from Cincinnati, O., drove into town before daylight the other morning, with a load of poultry and produce, and took his accustomed place in Fifth street market to supply his customers.—As daylight appeared, he was surprised to hear the crowing of a juvenile rooster, underneath his wagon; and upon examination found perched upon the coupling pole of his wagon three or four of his own chickens, who had ridden in that position eight miles.

Jolly Old Man.—The North Bridgewater Gazette chronicles the following instance of venerable joking:

Dr. Jackson, the elder, of Boston, meeting his old friend, Josiah Quincy, (both past eighty years of age) on the sidewalk, accosted him with, 'Well Mr. Quincy, how much longer do you intend to live?' 'Till I send for a doctor,' was the quick reply. 'And when did you send for one last?' inquired Dr. J. 'Just eighty six years ago,' answered Mr. Quincy, adding the precise date of his birth.

Cure for Bed Bugs.—An exchange gives the following:—Take two quarts of the salt and one pint of water, dissolve carefully and rub yourself from head to foot on going to bed. Place a bowl of water under the bed and all is safe. The bugs will not take more than two nips before they will run for a drink. The idea of the bowl being greased they will slip in, and in the morning from a pint to two pecks of bugs will be found in the bowl—of course.

LOW'S MARKET

Choice Meats.

AM CONSTANTLY CUTTING CHOICE MEATS, of all kinds.

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Mutton,
Ducks, Chickens,
Turkies, Geese.

Venison and Wild Game
OF ALL KINDS.
....ALSO....

ALL KINDS
Fresh, Salt and Dry Fish
Fresh Cod, Halibut,
Trout, Mackerel,
Lobsters, Oysters, &c.
At Low Rates.

All articles delivered promptly.

WILLIAM LOW.

Feb. 4, 1858

House to Let.

To let, the desirable residence on Fifth Street, now occupied by John T. Harris. Enquire of W. H. MILLS.

feb3 9t*

Snow and Sleighing
Will make a demand for Sleigh Robes.

I HAVE a consignment of WOLF and BUFFALO ROBES, which will be sold at a Bargain. R. S. PRESCOTT,

Bangor, Feb. 1, 1858 2w

Richard's Hop Yeast.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received from the manufacturer. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. P. GUILD.

jan29

Humanitarianism.

SPIRITUAL LECTURES, through Miss Ella Elvira Gibson, for sale by A. BARTLETT, East Market Square.

feb4

Hot Cakes—Hot Cakes!

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, new and pure. GOLDEN SYRUP, extra, at THO'S J. STEWART'S.

jan29

Cure your Cough!

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry; Cutler's Pulmonary Balsam; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Grant's Balsam; Rev. Walter Clark's Cough Mixture; Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; Rogers' Syrup of Tar and Canchalagua; Dr. D. Jayne's Medicines; Downs's Elixir; Hunter's Balsam; Bears' Syrup of Liverwort; Doct. Latockah's Cough Balsam; Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Doct. Warren's Medicines, and a great many others too numerous to name.

Every thing in the Medicine department can here be found. B. F. BRADBURY & CO.

feb2

Rubber Work.

THE subscriber attends to business in the RUBBER LINE, such as putting Rubber Soles on Boots and Shoes; also, repairing Rubber Shoes, Coats, Horse Covers, and repairing Leather Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Shop, 41 Broad Street. HENRY ALBERT.

Jan4 2m

MAYNE REID'S NEW BOOK—The Plant Hunters, for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

jan21

HOUSEHOLD EDITION of Waverly. The Abbott, two new volumes, received by E. F. DUREN.

jan15

LADY'S BOOK for February. Also, Arthur's and Peterson's Magazines, rec'd by E. F. DUREN.

jan22

FEBRUARY GODEY, Graham, Peterson, & Arthur, received at A. BARTLETT'S, 2 Harlow Block.

jan22

FRANK LESLIE'S New Family Magazine, for February, at A. BARTLETT'S.

jan26

Flour! Flour! Flour!

800 BBLS. SUPER FLOUR, from Wheat selected by the subscriber, and warranted *the best* Super in the market. Geo. C. Pickering.

jan. 14 3w

ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February, at E. F. DUREN'S.

jan28

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February rec'd by A. BARTLETT, East Market Square.

jan28

ATLANTIC for February, received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

jan28

CONGREGATIONAL YEAR BOOK for 1858—American Almanac for 1858—for sale by E. F. DUREN.

jan8

Death of High Prices!

GROANS OF THE SMALL FRY
—(o)—
TREMENDOUS SUFFERING
AMONG OLD FOGIES!

GRAND RUSH
—AT—
LOCKE & CO.'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 32 Main St., Bangor, Me.

We have this day opened 150 Cases Rich and Fashionable

DRY GOODS!

Direct from New York Auctions,
Which we will sell at Ruinously Low Prices!

Old Fogy Dealers Clear the Track!

You are a timid set, frightened at small Profits. Your nerves are shattered, and you are no longer capable of keeping up with the times. We will keep you nervous continually, for the heroes of SMALL PROFITS are around, fully determined to annihilate you, unless you come down to reasonable profits.

The Excitement Continues!
LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS
WHEN LOCKE & CO. SPEAK.

We are the Inventors of Low Prices, consequently *No. 32 Main Street* is the only place to leave your money and receive a full equivalent.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

5000 Yards American Prints, only	5	cents.
5000 " " "	6¼	"
5000 " Patch "	6¼	"
All our Merrimack and English Prints,	10	"
10 bales fine Brown Cottons, only	4	"
12 " " "	5	"
1000 yards Bleached Shirting,	6¼	"
16 bales heavy Brown Cottons,	6¼	"
11 " fine yard wide "	6¼	"
4 cases heavy Cotton Flannels,	10	"
100 pieces White "	12½	"
200 pieces heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels,	25	"

ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES OF
White and Colored FLANNELS,
Twenty Five per Cent. under price.

200 pieces heavy Crash,	6¼	cents.
10,000 Huckaback Towels,	6¼	"
Fine White Linen, only	25	"
Fine Stitched Bosoms, only	6¼	"
200 pieces fine DeBeiges, only	8	"
150 " DeLaines, only	10	"
200 " Manchester and Hamilton DeLaines, only	12½	"
100 " Figured *all wool* DeLaines,	25	"
100 " Plain, "	25	"
200 " Persian DeBeiges, worth 17 cents, for	8½	"

One Hundred Pairs
HEAVY WOOL BLANKETS,
Worth $6,00, for $3,50.

Half a Million Linen Hdk'fs, only	5	cents.
3 cases Lyonese, worth 25 cents, for	12½	"
2 " fine and wide, worth 37½ cents, for	25	"
Chenille Scarfs, only	62½	"
Fine French Thibets, only	62½	"
Double width Plaids, worth 37½ cts,	25	"

All our Valencia Plaids marked at prices which cannot but suit all.

Cashmere Long & Square Shawls,
Wool, Long and Square Shawls,
At Lower Prices than at any store in the State.

SILKS! SILKS!

Fancy and Black Silks, the latest and best makes at much under price.

It is impossible to enumerate every article in our Stock, but call in, ask for what you wish, and you will find the prices LOWER than you could possibly expect, and bear in mind that *we have only one price!* We are perfectly satisfied that we can give more goods for your money than any other store in town. It is a fact, and the small fry cannot deny it. We are sorry we have spoiled their fun, but if they will promise to keep quiet during the performance we will admit them free to our GRAND EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS, *commencing this day*, and to continue for twenty-seven years.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!
The only One Price Store in Bangor!
NO. 32 MAIN STREET.
LOCKE & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors of Prices.

dec14 d&w

NO MURDER,
Only a Suicidal Intent if you don't purchase my Wares.

I NOW INTEND to close my Furniture business in this city. If you wish to purchase any thing in that line you can have it regardless of PROFIT or COST. Among the assortment may be found

SOFAS,
CHAIRS,
BUREAUS,
BEDSTEADS,
SINKS,
MIRRORS,
MATRESSES,

And all other kinds of articles usually kept in this line of business.

A large assortment of those Light Painted Landscape and Flowered

Chamber Sets.

Also, a liberal discount will be made on CROCKERY to those who purchase any of the above goods. N. H. COLTON.

Bangor, Jan. 20, 1858 d4w w3m

TO LET,

Four Rooms in 2d story of the Avenue Building, next to the Post Office. Also, the Basement of same building. In good repair, and will be let at reasonable rates. WILLIAM LOW.

Jan4 2m

C. B. DOW,
—DEALER IN—
Clocks, Watches & Jewlery,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry Repaired at Short Notice, and Warranted.

Custom House Avenue, ...Low's Building,
BANGOR, MAINE.

Orders from the Country solicited, and promptly attended to. jan23

WAX,

SPERM, and Patent Sperm Candles, at HARLOW'S.

jan18

HOUSEHOLD WAVERLY.—The Abbott, received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

jan15

IRON PIPE,
—FOR—
STEAM, GAS, AND WATER.

Constantly on hand by BURBANK & ALLAMBY, 18 Central street.

Personal attention paid to Gas Piping.

oct28 tf

To Let,

STORE No. 19, in Taylor's old Block, West End Kenduskeag Bridge.—Possession given immediately. THOMAS A. TAYLOR.

Jan. 18—3w.

FOR RENT,

A two story House on the corner of Pearl and Hancock streets—will accommodate two small families. Terms adapted to the times. A. S. WEED, 2 Main Street.

dec16 tf

Houses for Rent.

Two new and convenient Houses, situated on Market street. Also, one two story House on same street. All supplied with hard and soft water. For particulars enquire of GEO. REYNOLDS.

Nov. 3 tf d&w

FOR SALE.

TWO new Dwelling Houses, thoroughly finished, commodious, and convenient to business, with all necessary out-buildings, and supplied with excellent water. Apply to H. M. PLAISTED,

Office East side West Market Square.

Aug. 3—dtf.

For Sale or Rent,

The beautiful residence, recently occupied by John Harris, on West Broadway. Apply to H. M. PLAISTED, at his office, East side of West Market Square.

aug4 tf

If Gen. Walker and all his Men
SHOULD BE
SENT BACK TO NICARAGUA!
AND THE
Expenses Paid by Uncle Sam!!

It would not create one half the surprise that the extreme low prices of

BILLINGS & CO.

Create among all who know thereof.

The Junior Partner has just returned from *NEW YORK AND BOSTON MARKETS*, and has selected from the Stocks of

Innumerable Bankrupt Importers and Manufacturers,
A STOCK OF
Bargains not to be Surpassed!

A number of Buildings have been engaged in both Cities to contain such Goods—samples of which can be seen at

No. 60, RUE DE MAIN.

Prints at 4 cts.	Bordered Hdkfs.	5 cts.
Do. at 5 "	Children's do.	3 "
Sarsnet Cambrics 6¼ "	Rich Toilet Quilts	1.75
Brown Cotton Flannels, 9 "	Brown Cottons	6¼ to 8c.
	Bleached do.	6¼ to 14½c

Are specimens of our Low Prices.

Our Whole Stock at proportionately Low Prices!

BEST VELVET RIBBONS

Of every width, at an ENORMOUS SACRIFICE on original cost of importation.

PRINCE ARTHUR SCARFS for Young America.

WOOLENS! WOOLENS!

Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets at Private Sale AT AUCTION PRICES!

The LADIES of Bangor are particularly and respectfully invited to examine our Stock which will be cheerfully shown. Our customers will not be over-urged to purchase; at the same time, we are ANXIOUS TO SELL.

DEALERS disposed to sell AT VERY LOW PRICES can replenish their Stock at

J. BILLINGS & CO.'S,
60 Main Street.

January 13, 1858.—tf.

Be it Remembered

That the Patent Metallic RUBBERS can be Repaired, and RUBBER SOLES put on Leather Boots by Mr. Henry Albert

At 41 Broad Street.

RUBBERS

For sale at Wholesale and Retail. Old Rubbers wanted, by E. W. HANSON.

January 30

Oil—Oil.

WINTER SPERM OIL—Pure.
WINTER LARD OIL.
WINTER SOLAR OIL. Also,
BEST BURNING FLUID—for sale by A. P. GUILD.

jan29

SAWS
Of Every Description,
Manufactured and sold
—BY—
Michael Schwartz.

jan18 Exchange street, Bangor.

Just Received,

25 HHDS. Prime Cardenas NEW Molasses, for sale low by M. B. RICE.

jan13

Agents Wanted,

APPLY to R. E. WHITMAN, Agent for Maine for D. Appleton & Co's publications.

—OFFICE—

No. 61 EXCHANGE-ST., PORTLAND, ME.

Agents wanted for every Town in the State to canvass for Valuable Books.

Liberal terms given to good men.

Those wanting good localities will please apply immediately.

march7, tf

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman AT MADRAS TO HIS BROTHER, at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition, for Foreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, the world-wide fame of which having led to numerous imitations, purchasers are earnestly requested to see that the names of "LEA & PERRINS" are impressed upon the Bottle and stopper, and printed upon the Labels.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
405 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England. june19

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note signed by the subscribers, dated July 30, 1857, for two hundred and eighty dollars, payable to the order of Geo. W. Torrey & Co., in eight months from the date. For want of consideration said note will not be paid. F. & G. ELDER.

Bangor, Jan. 22, 1858. toApr1

HUDSON'S CELEBRATED WORM TEA—the best article ever known for Children; for sale by B. F. BRADBURY & CO.

W E S T.

Winter Arrangement!
1858
VIA GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY LINE

To Montreal, Quebec Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Rock Island, Burlington, Dubuque, St. Paul, St. Louis, Madison, Cairo, Quincy, Prairie Du Chien, Fon Du Lac,

AND

All Points in Canada and the West.

Trains leave PORTLAND daily, (Sundays excepted,) at

1.00 P. M. Connecting at Yarmouth Junction with trains from Skowhegan, Augusta, Hallowell, Bath and Brunswick.

Leaves DANVILLE JUNCTION at

2.20 P. M. Connecting with trains from Bangor, Skowhegan, Waterville, Livermore Falls, and points on the Androscoggin Railroad, arriving at Island Pond same night and Montreal at 11 30 A M next day.

Trains leave MONTREAL at

6.00 P. M. And arrive at Toronto at 11 15 A. M; leave Toronto at 1.30 P. M., and Hamilton at 3 30 P. M., and arrive at Detroit at 11 P. M.; leave Detroit at 11.45 P. M., and arrive at Chicago at 2 o'clk P. M.

Connecting with all Lines
WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Baggage Checked Through

And no charge for handling.

FARE AND FREIGHT, the same as by any other Route.

THROUGH TICKETS

And every information by this Route can be obtained at all Stations on the A. & K. and P. & K. Roads, and at the Company's Office,

No. 22 West Market Square, Bangor, Me.

J. HARDMANN, *General Agent*,
W. SHANLEY, *General Manager.*
William Flowers,
Eastern Agent.

January 1, 1858. Jan9

I Have on Hand
A Large Assortment of
STATIONERY,

Comprising Ladies' Cou'l Note and Billet Papers; Bath Post &c. Common Commercial Note for $1.25 per Ream, Large size Letter Paper at all prices, &c., &c., &c., &c.

jan20 CHA'S HIGHT.

BOOK-BINDING
—AND—
Blank Book Manufactory,
No. 10 WEST MARKET SQUARE,
BANGOR, ME.

Periodicals, Music, Illustrated Works, &c., bound in the latest and most approved styles.

BLANK BOOKS, of every description, made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited, and faithfully attended to, by

F. Thurston Harris,
sept28 Proprietor.

N. B.—*F. Thurston Harris* took the Premium for the *best specimen* of Book-binding at the late State Fair.

PUTNAM, AND LESLIE'S MAGAZINES, Jan'y 1858, received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

dec25

Deutscher Unterricht!

HAVING BEEN requested by several of my friends to give

Instructions in the German Language,

I have decided to open a "Fall Term," of 24 lessons. All those desirous of reading, writing or speaking this rich language, will hear further particulars at 60 Main Street.

nov7 FRIEDRICH MEINECKE.

LIVINGSTON'S AFRICA.—Travels and researches in South Africa, received and for sale by E. F. DUREN.

dec14

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of *Hayward & Harris* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. *Charles Hayward* is fully authorized to collect all the assets and settle and pay all the debts of said firm.

CHARLES HAYWARD,
JOHN T. HARRIS.

Bangor, January 26, 1858.

The undersigned will continue the business, on his own account, at the old stand, No. 40 West Market Square CHARLES HAYWARD.

Bangor Jan. 26, 1858 d&w3w

25 Hhds.

GOOD Old Muscovado MOLASSES; 25 Hhds. good Cardenas Molasses—for sale low by M. B. RICE.

jan13

50 BBLS. CLEAR PORK—50 Bbls. Mess Pork, for sale low by M. B. RICE.

dec5

Just Received.
New Pure Leaf Lard,

20 BBLS. and 20 Tubs, For sale low, by M. B. RICE.

jan5

PIANO TUNING
MR. JOHN D. CONLEY

HAVING been engaged in Tuning and Repairing Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., in this city for more than a year, still offers his services in the above, to his friends and the public generally. Orders left at his Room, 74 Main-st., or with Mr. J. W. Tufts, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Mr. C. also offers his services in selecting Pianos, Melodeons, &c., to persons about buying.

jy6 tf

Pure Sperm,

LARD, and Solar Oil, at HARLOW'S, No. 4 Smith's Block.

jan13

NICE JELLIES, for invalids, at HARLOW'S.

jan12

POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—Illustrated—received by E. F. DUREN.

dec25

SPLIT PEAS—By the bushel or quart, at N. S. HARLOW'S, 4 Smith's Block.

jan12

Extra Prunes!

WILD CHERRY WINE, Ginger Wine, Elderberry Wine, Muscat Wine, at HARLOW'S.

jan12

ATLANTIC MONTHLY, December number received by E. F. DUREN.

1858. TRIBUNE ALMANAC received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

jan11

NEW STYLE SPRING GOODS!

We this day are receiving our First Stock of SPRING GOODS, bought for CASH in Boston this week by one of our firm.—We shall sell Goods, for the present, for Cash.

At BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

If you want BARGAINS, call at

STICKNEY & ROBERTS,
No. 5 Main Street.

Feb6

ew and Valuable Discovery!
ME AND MONEY SAVED.
Washer, Woman's Friend and Helper!!
HALGATE'S CELEBRATED
AUNDRESS' SECRET!

Don't be without it a Single Day.

Price, 30 Cents a Bottle.
HENRY E. BARNES, Proprietor.

re Land Warrants!
AND
PENSIONS.
ROOSTOOK VOLUNTEERS and
FICERS AND SOLDIERS of the
FICERS AND SOLDIERS of the
DOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN
VOLUTIONARY OFFICERS and

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Counsellor at Law and General Agent for procuring Pensions and Bounty Lands, Bangor, Maine.

MORE
ounty Land Warrants
ANTICIPATED FOR THE
oostook Volunteers!
OF 1839.
ALSO,
sions for the Officers and Sol
ers of the War of 1812 and
of the Mexican War!
B. E. MACE,

w Cardenas Molasses.
R. C. Jewett,

STEAMERS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NEW-YORK & PORTLAND.

The Splendid and Fast Steamer

Chesapeake,

Capt. SYDNEY CROWELL, will run regularly between *New York* and *Portland*, as follows:

Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and returning, leaves New York, Pier 12 N. R., every TUESDAY, at the same hour.

This vessel has just been fitted up with fine accommodations for Passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine.

PASSAGE $5,50—including Fare and State Rooms.

☞ Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John. Also, connects with steamers for Baltimore. Goods taken through with despatch, at the cheapest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

E. B. CROMWELL, Pier 12 N. River, New York.
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

Portland, Nov. 24, 1857. 6m

California Steamers,

Carrying the United States Mail.

5th and 20th of each month.

Through Tickets, including transit of the Isthmus, via. Panama R. R.

By order of the Postmaster General, the United States Mail Steamers will hereafter be despatched from New York direct to Aspinwall, on the 5th and 20th of each month.

Passengers are landed at the Railroad Depot, Aspinwall, and conveyed across to the Pacific Steamers *without any extra expense.* This is the *only* line giving extended Through Tickets, including *meals*, on the Isthmus.

Transit made in four hours entirely by daylight, thus avoiding the great exposure by night in open boats to fever and ague, and 200 miles of dangerous lake and river navigation over rocks and shoals.

Arrangements have now been completed so that the regular U. S. Pacific Mail Steamer will leave Panama for San Francisco immediately on arrival of the Atlantic Mails and passengers, thus securing passengers by the Mail Line a *sure* and *short* passage without any detention on the Isthmus.

☞ *Tickets must be signed by one of the Company's Agents before they will be recognized by the Agent at Panama,* and tickets thus signed can be obtained of the *only authorized Agent* for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, in this city.

C. L. BARTLETT, Agent,
No. 16 Broad Street, Boston.

August 1, 1857. ly.

Portland to Boston.

Summer Arrangement.

The Steamers LEWISTON, Capt. Geo. Knight, and the FOREST CITY, Capt. F. A. Prince will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare in Cabin,	$1,25
Fare on Deck,	1,00

Freight taken as usual.

Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms, for the accommodation of Ladies and families; and travelers are reminded that by taking this Line much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will also be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

June 13, 1857 dtf

Steamboat Notice.

The Penobscot River Steamboats have commenced running between *Oldtown* and *Five Islands*, leaving Oldtown daily at 7 o'clock A. M. for Five Islands, and 2 o'clock P. M. for Piscataquis. Leave Five Islands at 6 o'clock A. M. for Oldtown, arriving in season for passengers to take the 2 o'clock train of cars for Bangor.

Carriages will be in readiness to convey passengers to and from Mattawamkeag.

D. W. MOOR, Agent.

Oldtown, April 27, 1857.

American & Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,

Solicitor of Patents,

(Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington under Act of 1837,)

76 State Street, opposite Kilby-st.,
BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same.—Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber, during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of Patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor for procuring patents.—There were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents."

[From the present Commissioner.]

"August 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON,
Com'r of Patents."

Sept. 7, 1857.—3lwd&weowly.

Cyrus Arnold,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

Office with H. M. Plaisted, East side of West Market Square, Taylor's Corner,

feb13 BANGOR, Me.

RAIL ROADS.

Androscoggin & Kennebec and Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY next the Passenger Train will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston at 7.50 A. M., instead of 7 A. M., as at present. Returning, it will arrive at 7 P. M.

The Freight Accommodation train will arrive same as at present, and will leave for Waterville at 2 10 P. M.

Arrangements are made for a Stage connection with Augusta, from Belgrade, and from Augusta to Belgrade, to and from each train. Fare from Bangor to Augusta, by Stage and Railroad, $2.60.

Through Tickets are sold at ticket offices.

Jan. 8, 1858. EDWIN NOYES, Sup't.

Somerset and Ken. and Ken. and Portland RAILROADS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING DECEMBER 1, 1857.

Leave Skowhegan for Portland and Boston at 9.00 A. M.

Leave Portland for Skowhegan at 1 00 P. M.

Leave Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston at 10.45 A. M.

Through Tickets are sold at the Eastern, and B. and Maine Depots for all stations on the road.

K. C. HYDE, Sup't.

Nov. 30, 1857.

Bangor, Oldtown and Milford Railroad Company.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after TUESDAY, December 1st, the Trains will leave as follows, until further notice.

Leave Bangor at 6¼ A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.
Leave Milford at 8 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 5½ P. M.
Leave Oldtown at 8¼ A. M., 1¾ P. M. and 5¾ P. M.

N. T. SWAN, Agent.

Bangor, Nov. 26, 1857. (Union)

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, OR LIVER REMEDY!

IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health, for the *Liver* is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady, writing from Brooklyn, says, "Would that I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels, or attacks of worms. If mothers once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, a fearful and untold amount of agony might be saved."

One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since, I found myself running down with a liver difficulty; resorting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and continuing for a season, was entirely restored."

A clergyman called at our office the other day and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before she had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family.

A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago he was attacked with a slow, lingering fever, that baffled the skill of physicians, but the Invigorator cured him in a few days.

One of our city merchants said while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with bowel and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room. He sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business.

An acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says, he became so weak as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others sleep would overpower him, but the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brooklyn called on us a week or two since, looking but the shadow of a man, with skin yellow, pale and deathlike. He had been for a long time suffering from Jaundice and Dyspepsia, and unable to attend to his business. We saw him again to-day a changed man, and to use his expression, he has not seen the bottom of the first bottle, and further adds, "it saved my life, for I was fast going to a consumptive's grave.

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, so generally known throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and it is, without doubt, the best preparation now before the public.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents in Boston,
BURR, FOSTER & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.
Retail Agent—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont street, opposite Museum.
General Agents for Portland, H. H. Hay & Co.
General Agents in Bangor, S. E. Perkins, and B. F. Bradbury & Co., who will furnish the trade at the manufacturer's prices.
And sold by Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces. dec15 d&w3m

LINCOLN'S WATER PROOF BLACKING, AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Keep your Feet dry and you will seldom need a Physician.

IS it not a truth that when the feet are often wet, it is one of the greatest causes of colds and consumption? It is a truth that when leather is often wet and dried, it soon becomes hard, stiff, and cracks; but when it is water-proof this is remedied. By the application of this preservative, it remains soft, and entirely impervious to water.

After being engaged for 25 years in the manufacture of Leather in all its branches, and being often troubled with wet feet myself, I was led to experimenting on different compositions, and found it easy to make it water-proof, but at the same time extremely injurious to the leather. At last by a chemical process, I discovered a preparation which perfectly harmonizes with the astringent properties with which leather is tanned. It will not only make leather water-proof, but it likewise softens the leather, and it will

Positively wear twice as long.

I have now used it for three years, and a large part of that time have worked in a wet Tannery, with my boots constantly in water, and have not had my feet wet during that time. I can therefore in all confidence, recommend it to the public as the best article in the market.

Manufactured by
D. C. LINCOLN,
Bloomfield, Me.

ALONZO BARTLETT, No. 2, Harlow's Block, East Market Square, Wholesale Agent, Bangor. w3m d3lwef

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, Peterson's, Graham's, Arthur's, and Ballou's Magazines, at A. BARTLETT'S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to all Serial Publications, rec'd by O. R. PATON.

FAR WEST.

Great Western Mail Route Galena & Chicago U. R. R.

MAIN LINE.

FOR FREEPORT, GALENA, AND DUNLEITH,—from *Central Depot*, foot of Lake Street, connecting at Dunleith with steamers for *St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi.*

WALL STREET DEPOT.

FULTON AND IOWA LINE—For Dixon, Fulton, and Central Iowa.—Passengers for Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, will find this the most expeditious route, it being an *Air Line* to the Mississippi and shorter by FIFTY MILES than any other line, connecting with the Great *Iowa Stage Co.*, for all points in Iowa and the West.

BELOIT and MADISON LINE—For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Central Wisconsin.

FOX RIVER VALLEY LINE—For Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, and points north.

Two trains daily, Sundays excepted, for all the above points, making close connections with the Eastern Roads, and with packets on the Mississippi, north and south.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
P. A. HALL, Sup't.

Mch6'57 ly

Great Central Route.

From Bangor and Boston

—TO—

Niagara Falls and Buffalo,

FROM THENCE TO

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND,

And all points in the Great West.

PASSENGERS can leave Bangor every *Monday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday* morning, and take the cars from Fitchburg R. R. Station every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 7½ o'clk A. M. and 12.30 P. M.

Time from Boston to Buffalo.......24 hours.
Boston to Niagara Falls, 24
Buffalo to Chicago,.......24
Niagara Falls to Chicago, 24

The great facilities offered to the traveller gives this route the preference over any other.

The saving of distance and time, and the extent of Air Line on the route, enables the passenger to *arrive in Chicago hours in advance of any other Line,* which together with the many objects of interest along the line, render it THE FAVORITE ROUTE with the Business Traveler, as well as the Tourist.

Those having THROUGH TICKETS on this route can stop at any point and resume their seats at pleasure. For further information enquire of the Agents at Bangor.

EDWARDS & CO., Agents,
22 West Market Square,
Bangor.

j18 d&w

To Mechanics, Inventors, and Manufacturers.

IN announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the Publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in Cash Premiums,

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858, said premiums to be distributed as follows—

For the largest list $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th, $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different post offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors immediately after the 1st of Jan., 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-six cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

Terms of Subscription—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

Club Rates.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies for Twelve Months $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper, with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work,* and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combatting and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters; and thus preserve the character of the Scientific American as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers and Patent Agents,
128 Fulton st, New York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.
TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, *No. 157 Prince Street,* (few blocks West of Broadway) New York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock til 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., &c., all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in 27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements have been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (a few blocks west of Broadway) New York.—jan.13 ly.

Straw Paper.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, a small lot suitable for Market men. Low at
A. BARTLETT'S.

New Vol.

BY Alexander Smith. City Poems received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS and Raisins—at THO'S J. STEWART'S.

THE HATCH HOUSE,

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

This House has been thoroughly repaired, refitted, and refurnished throughout with New Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding, and is now open for the reception of company, under the charge of the subscriber.

It is a large, commodious, and well furnished House, situated on Main Street, near the centre of the city, and within a short distance of the Steamboat Wharves and the Depot of the P. & K. Railroad, to and from which Coaches are always in readiness to convey passengers.

Its numerous advantages to strangers, and particularly to those visiting the city on business or for pleasure, renders it one of the most desirable Houses in the city.

Connected with the House is a large and commodious Stable, in charge of competent and faithful hostlers.

By strict personal attention to the comfort of his guests, the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

NATHAN PERRY, Jr.

Bangor, Feb. 26, 1856.

OLDTOWN HOUSE,

Oldtown, - - - - - Maine.

BY MRS. HARRIET STINSON.

The undersigned very respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has lately refitted and refurnished the *Oldtown House,* and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor her with a call. Every attention will be bestowed upon guests and travelers, who are assured that for a brief or long stay, they will find their wants and comforts always cared for. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and all the luxuries of the season.

In connection with the above House is a large and well finished hall, suitable for Dancing parties.

Connected with the House is one of the largest Stables in Oldtown; with the best accommodations for horses and teams, which is under the care of a faithful hostler.

Parties from Bangor, or other places, can be accommodated on reasonable terms, on giving a short notice. HARRIET STINSON.

Oldtown, July 4, 1857 tf

The Mountain House, CAMDEN,

Has been refitted and opened for the accommodation of the Traveling Public and Boarders.

TERMS, $1,00 PER DAY.

The subscriber also offers the said stand and Furniture for sale. E. W. PENDLETON.

Camden, July 17, 1857

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON

Re-establishment of the old plan of management.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor, respectfully announces that he has resumed the *old plan* of management, as it existed before the recent alteration. Trial of the European system in *this Hotel,* proves, that although the advantages are great, yet the plan is better adapted for the *smaller class* of hotels.

The accommodations and conveniences of the House are unsurpassed, and the recent improvements and alterations, for the comfort of guests, leave nothing to be desired.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1857 3m vop

Blackwood's Magazine AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man; while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British Publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS:

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.—Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.—When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.

☞500 Agents Wanted.

A Homestead for $10.

THIRD DIVISION.

$310,000 WORTH OF FARMS & Building Lots, in the Gold Region of Culpepper County, Va., to be divided among 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857.—Subscriptions only *ten dollars* down, or fifteen dollars, one half down, the rest on the delivery of the deed. Every subscriber will get a building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These FARMS and LOTS are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1850 Lots are already sold, and a company of settlers, called "the *Rappahannock Pioneer Association,*" is now forming, and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

☞ Nearly 46,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command, and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $800 per acre.—*Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.*—WOOD CUTTERS, COOPERS, FARMERS, &c., are wanted; and

☞ 500 Agents to obtain subscribers to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., apply to E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Caroline County, Va.

oct8 d&w

Burning Fluid and Oil.

20 BBLS. BURNING FLUID.
10 Bbls. Winter Solar and Sperm OIL.

For sale by A. P. GUILD
oct26 Exchange b'ne

Premium awarded to T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt., on MILLER'S CONDITION POWDERS, for Horses & Colts, at the Vermont State Fair, held at Burlington, Vt., Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1856.

MILLER'S CONDITION POWDERS For Horses & Colts.

PRICE—Twenty-five Cents.

THE changes of weather and season, with the changes of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of Horses. At these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Bots, &c., all of which will be prevented by giving one or two of these Powders, Spring or Fall, and will at any time cure where any symptoms of disease appear, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, clean the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling the animal to do more work with the same feed.

The action of these powders is directly upon the secretive glands, and therefore all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood are speedily cured by them. Also, colds and surfeit of any kind are cured by one or two of these powders, if given according to directions.

In all cases of Horse Distemper, they should be given at the first symptom, to prevent fevers, and in the last stage, to carry off all humors of the blood, and to restore a healthy action to the glands of the throat.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have used *Miller's Condition Powders,* for Horses and Colts, prepared by *T. C. Butler,* Druggist, Derby Line, Vt., and think them the best Powders for Horses and Colts that are out of condition, that we have ever used. We would recommend them to Farmers, Stage Companies, Stablemen, and others, dealing in or keeping Horses and Colts.

They will clean the Worms and Botts out of a Horse's stomach, and give him a good appetite for his food, and a good coat.

They are also good for the Heaves, and for a Cough, and they have been highly recommended for the cure of Worms and Bots in Colts.

They clean the water, loosen the skin, and invigorate the whole body, enabling the horse to do more work with the same feed. (Signed by)

Timothy Winn—Mr. Butler would say that Mr. Winn is the proprietor of the Canada House and Stage office on Stanstead Plain, and was for many years proprietor of the Derby Line House, Derby Line, Vt., where he raised the black colt called the Know Nothing, which was sold at $1800 at four years old.

Erastus Lee—Mr. Lee is one of the most extensive farmers in Eastern Canada, and has raised some very valuable horses, which he has sold at high prices. This gentleman raised and sold the bay horse called Charley, which was afterwards sold for $1000 and taken to France. He also raised and sold the horse called Bony, which has been taken to California, and is held at $15,000. Mr. Lee keeps from 40 to 50 horses and colts, and makes great use of Miller's Condition Powders.

Wm. B. Hoyt—keeps the Lyndon House and Livery Stable at Lyndon, Vt.

H. Heath—drives from Lyndon to St. Johnsbury.

A. W. Flint—St. Johnsbury, Vt., dealer in horses.

Geo. A. Merrill, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Master of Transportation on Railroad.

H. A. Quimby—Merchant, Lyndon Centre, Vt., and keeps the Powders for sale.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the above recommendation of Miller's Condition Powders.

Charles Sager, Livery Stable keeper, Portland.

John A. Mar

Geo. Webster,

O. C. Frost, owner of Hacks and Livery Stable Keeper, Portland.

Samuel A. Niles, owner of Hacks and Livery Stable Keeper, Auburn.

C. L. French, owner of line Stages, Auburn to North Turner.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

Sold by all the Bangor druggists, and dealers in Medicine every where. edw3tawd&w n30

M. W. KING & SON, Chair Manufacturers

438 BROOME ST., One Door East of Broadway, (Late 468 Broadway,) New York.
(Established A. D. 1833.)

INVITE an examination of their great variety and superior assortment of CHAIRS, manufactured at their own establishment, and under their immediate observation and direction, including

Pivot Revolving Chairs, Self acting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Improved Invalid Wheel Chairs, Major Searle's Traveling Invalid Chair, Spanish Spring and Squab Chairs, Rheumatic, Spinal, and Asthmatic Invalid do., &c., &c.

Embracing the most complete assortment, and choicest kinds for Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Chambers, Gardens, Libraries, Counting Houses, Offices, Public Institutions, Dentists, Barbers, &c., together with every desirable sort adapted to the comfort, convenience, and luxury of the Sick, the Aged, the Infirm, the Lame and Lazy.

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Supply the best, finest and purest articles, at the *lowest Cash prices.* Their Stock consists of

Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Allspice, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cream Tartar, Taraxacum or Prepared Dandelion Root, &c.

Having every facility for manufacturing and preparing the several articles named, the public may rely on having them *pure* and *genuine*, as they are put up carefully, and bear our name and label, "TREMONT MILLS, E. E. DYER & CO." To give consumers some idea of our sales, we annex the following scale of prices, viz:

5lb. Bouchong Tea,	1,75	5lb. Mocha Coffee,	1,10
5lb. Oolong Tea,	2,00	5lb. Java Coffee,	1,00
5lb. Y. Hyson Tea,	2,50	6lb. good Coffee,	1,00

☞ The Spices are put up in ¼ and ½ lb. tin canes, expressly for family use, and are warranted to be strictly a pure article, and only need a trial to establish them in public favor.

SPANISH COFFEE.—We would call the attention of consumers and dealers to our *Spanish Coffee,* as an article which is highly esteemed, and gives the greatest satisfaction. It is prepared with particular care and by a peculiar process in roasting, one pound of this coffee, it is believed, is equal to 1½ lbs. of any other.

DANDELION COFFEE.—This article is carefully prepared at our mills, and put up in packages having our trade mark, and may be relied upon as the best and most approved mixture of dandelion and coffee.

TARAXACUM, or *Prepared Dandelion Root.* This article is prepared and roasted at our Mills, is retailed by Family Grocers generally in city and country, and bearing our trade mark, "*Chinaman grinding coffee,*" may be relied upon as the *genuine article.* The proportion used is about one half the quantity of coffee. The price is 20 cents per pound, and it is warranted to be, the same as that which has been sold for fifty cents a pound by druggists.

The medical properties of Dandelion are well known and held in high estimation by all who use it. This being a preparation of the root, with all its medicinal virtues retained, can be mixed with coffee or not, as best suits the taste, and will be found cheap and economical as a family beverage, one pound of which being nearly equal to two pounds of coffee. It is prescribed by many eminent physicians, to invalids, children and aged persons, as a nutritious beverage, and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Billious affections, &c.

☞ Be careful to observe that all our Taraxacum has our trade mark—"Chinaman Grinding Coffee"—as there are many imitations of our article called Taraxacum in the market.

☞ *To Grocers and Dealers* a liberal discount is made, enabling them to supply their customers at the same low rates.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.—Our object, being to secure a large sale at small profits, we offer inducements which cannot be afforded by those who do business on the credit system; and we confidently invite an examination of the *quality* of our stock, and our prices, as compared with those of any other house.

Boston, April 23, 1857. 3tawd&wly.

The Atlantic Monthly.

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Ayer's Pills

Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pills are found to cure many varieties of disease.

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans.

"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPEPSIA — INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspepsia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRHOEA — RELAX.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious *dysentery* and *diarrhoea.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

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From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwife in Boston.

"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERYSIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUMORS — RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

From Dr. Ezekiel Hall, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills *purify the blood.* They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOMACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS—FITS—&C.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

"DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly."

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
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This unique article, much admired preparation is the *Ed Starch Polish* & *C. One Wafer* is sufficient for a pint of Starch. It gives to Linen and Muslins a superior beauty and finish, and it is becoming a universal favorite. Ladies who have once used them

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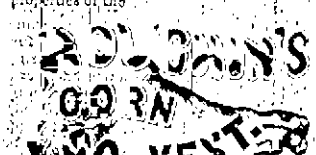

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Arago,	New York
Fulton,	New York
Fulton,	Havre
Kangaroo,	Liverpool
Baltic,	Liverpool
Adriatic,	Liverpool
Fulton,	Havre
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Arago,	Liverpool
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